



LABOR CLARION

Labor Day Edition

September 2, 1910

SIERRA-S.F.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Phone
Kearny
340

UNIONIZED THROUGHOUT

767
Market
St.

The Bulletin

HONEST  FEARLESS

25c. per month

Subscribe now

767
Market
St.

767 Market St.

Phone
Kearny
340

Central Trust Company of California

(COMMERCIAL—TRUST)

and **Swiss American Bank**

(SAVINGS)

532 MARKET STREET

BRANCH: 624 VAN NESS AVENUE

COMBINED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....	\$1,800,000.00
COMBINED DEPOSITS	6,239,955.88
COMBINED RESOURCES	8,185,249.45

A general Banking Business transacted. Authorized by Law to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, and in all other capacities of trust.

Interest paid on Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes to rent at Van Ness Avenue Branch, No. 624 Van Ness Avenue.

Chas. F. Leege, President.
Chas. C. Moore, Vice-President.
Gavin McNab, Vice-President.

W. A. Frederick, Vice-President.
T. C. Tognazzini, Vice-President.
B. G. Tognazzi, Manager.

Fred F. Ouer, Asst. Cashier.
Fred V. Vollmer, Asst. Cashier.
Grant Cordrey, Trust Officer.

E. T. Sterling, Manager, Van Ness Avenue Branch.

Bank of Savings

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

HIBERNIA BANK

INCORPORATED 1864

COR. MARKET, McALLISTER AND JONES STREETS

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

ASSETS **\$56,416,740.54**

Number of Depositors 79,582

Average Amount of Deposits \$660.40

JAMES R. KELLY, President

R. M. TOBIN, Secretary

TOBIN & TOBIN, Attorneys

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Open Saturday Evening from 7 to 8 o'clock

FOR DEPOSITS ONLY

Labor Clarion



Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910

No. 29

THE CRY OF TOIL.

By Rudyard Kipling.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth
But marks the worker's dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on a crimson wool;
For, if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,
And the factories where we spin;
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know.
From the days when you claimed us in your fields,
To the strike of a week ago
You ha' eaten our lives and our babes and wives,
And we're told it's your legal share,
But if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God, we ha' bought it fair.

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council
and the
California State Federation of Labor.

The San Francisco Labor Council

The Labor Council of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast was organized in December, 1892, not as an entirely new body, but practically as a re-organization of the Council of Federated Trades. The latter was formed in 1886, and was the first central body established on the coast, excepting the sporadic efforts which have left but little evidence of existence. While the old Federated Trades Council added to its name the words "of the Pacific Coast," consequent on the jurisdiction claims of many organizations with headquarters in San Francisco, yet the body had almost exclusive dealings with trade-union affairs in this city.

The Federated Trades Council laid the foundation of the structure to follow. It was officered by energetic men, and there was a bond of fraternalism among its members that exists to this day among the "old guard." The Cigar Makers' Union adopted the union label as a feasible protest against the goods manufactured by Asiatics, and in the early days of the Federated Trades maintained a powerful agitation with the best weapon yet devised by the labor movement. The stamp of the old White Boot and Shoe Workers' League was introduced during the '80s. In these and other respects, the elder organization did splendid work, and to it must be given due credit. One of its most lasting and beneficial acts was the successful effort to induce the California State Legislature to pass the Australian Ballot and Eight-Hour laws. The Federated Trades subsequently urged amendments to improve these laws, and have enacted on the statute book other measures designed not merely to aid the wage earner, but to benefit the people of California.

The early '90s witnessed a period of unprecedented dullness in all industries. As a consequence, the employers were soon able to boast, and not without cause, that only one union was able to pursue the tenor of its way unimpaired. The membership of the Federated Trades fell off, and the opponents of the movement congratulated themselves upon the evident signs of dissolution. The experiences of other times and of later days show the fallacy of "putting the unions out of business." To do that successfully there must be unanimity on both sides, and it is reasonable to predict that there will always be objection on the part of those who recognize the trade union as a factor in helping the toilers gain conditions otherwise unobtainable. And the signs point to the abandonment of the old-style methods of some employers, for the futility of spending large sums of money to "put down" a movement that refuses to stay "put," is evident. The organization era is here. Every man, woman and child recognizes the fact, and the combinations of employers are the best token of the change in economic conditions.

Before passing to the subject of the San Francisco Labor Council, a word of tribute should be paid the veterans who organized the Eight-Hour League. The workers in the iron industry were to the fore in this agitation. They were assisted by the unions, and the early successful endeavor to install eight hours as the maximum for a day's labor in the building trades was largely due to the efforts of the League that did so much for the organized and the unorganized workers.

During the period between the lapse of the Federated Trades and its revival as the San Francisco Labor Council, there occurred an incident that shows the far-reaching spirit of unionism. Sacramento, capital city of the State, had a vigorous labor movement, and recognizing both

the necessity of assistance and the virtue of self-protection, it was decided to send a committee of two—Sheehan and Joost—to advise with the unionists of San Francisco and re-organize the central body and its affiliated unions. Success crowned their efforts. Delegates met at 1159 Mission street. Old rivalries were forgotten.



JOHN A. KELLY,
President San Francisco Labor Council.

Renewed pledges of fealty to the movement were made, a constitution was adopted, and the Labor Council embarked on its course.

The struggles of the early days of the central body has been told in previous issues of the "Labor Clarion." The unskilled unions saw the light of day soon after 1900, and their great cry of "one day's rest in seven" struck a responsive chord in the breast of every man and woman not entirely dominated by greed. Then came the big strikes of the teamsters and maritime workers for recognition, preceded by the iron trades men for the nine-hour workday.

While the catastrophe of 1906 was looked upon at the time as disastrous to the labor movement, it did not take long to gather together the scattered forces and start out anew with vigor, emblematic of the power of organization to refuse to accept annihilation.

During the twelve months since last Labor Day, the San Francisco Labor Council has had its



ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
Secretary San Francisco Labor Council.

membership augmented by the thousands of artisans of the Building Trades Council. For many years these two bodies had been divided. Following the decision of the State Building Trades Council at its January, 1910, convention, the affiliated unions joined the central bodies of the cities of California. During the early part of

the year the organizations complied with the mandate of the higher body, and it was not long until the central body of the metropolis welcomed those men engaged in the great industry of building in all its branches. As a consequence, the San Francisco Labor Council is, at this time, the home of practically every trade union in the city.

In the Labor Day issue of last year we predicted that we would have the pleasure of reporting the formation of a Woman's Union Label League. This has proved the case. The women interested in union label propaganda have a strong organization. It is doing splendid work, and has the support of the labor movement.

In this connection it is appropriate to chronicle the birth of the Label Section of the Labor Council. This body works in harmony with the Woman's Union Label League. The common aim is to advocate the use of the label among members and sympathizers, and thus perform one of those functions that make up a constituent part of organized labor.

In Los Angeles there is a strike of the iron trades men, brewery unions and some of the building trades unions. It started in the summer time. Refusal to confer with the men on the part of the organized employers, who are dominated by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, led to the rupture. This intolerable attitude had to be opposed in self-defense. When one body of men refuses to "recognize" another like organization, it is high time to combat the stand.

The Los Angeles City Council passed an anti-picketing ordinance of such a sweeping nature as to surprise people, for it violated the principle of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. It is meeting with such opposition that it is generally believed to have overshot the mark.

An industrial disturbance of this magnitude requires money to bring the desired result. The San Francisco Labor Council has borne the brunt of battle. Thousands of dollars have been contributed each week for months, and there is little doubt that the financial aid will be forthcoming up to the time victory is assigned the trade unionists.

In addition, legal help has been furnished the strikers to offset the wiles of the attorneys of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the practical interest in the cause of organized labor is a credit to the Labor Council.

As the years roll by, the central body takes a more active interest in the various questions before the community. There is no doubt that progress demands this course. At one time it was considered best to confine the activities of the Council to union matters exclusively, but the necessity of urging legislative enactments to benefit the workers required a broadening of this viewpoint.

Life brings changes. Today the San Francisco Labor Council asks for laws to give children playgrounds and to help them secure the advantages of an education; to assist unprotected women and see that unfair employers are restrained from working them too long hours amid unsanitary conditions (and in this connection it may be said that the newly-formed Woman's Union Label League has the endorsement of organized labor in its desire to have a woman appointed sanitary inspector of places where women are employed), and in innumerable ways the central organization advocates measures that mean a very great deal for the breadwinners—whether union or non-union.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

The Eight Hour Store

*Market and Sixth Streets
San Francisco*

DAN DE QUILLE.

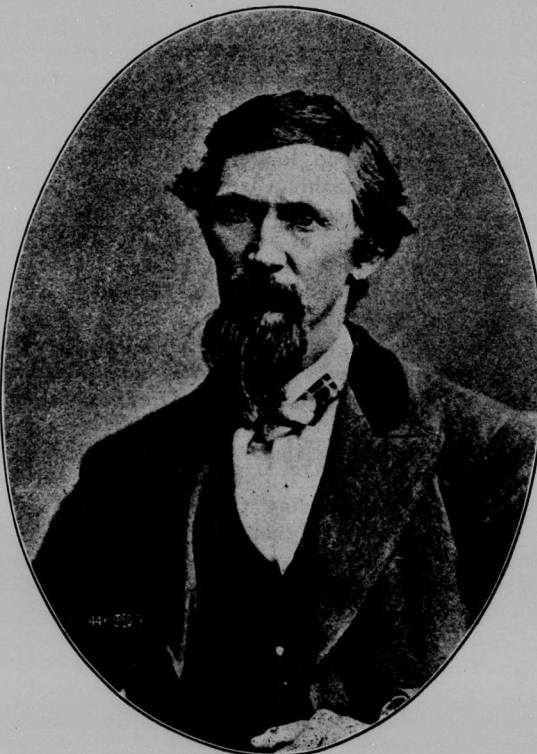
By Wells Drury.

William Wright, known in literature as Dan De Quille, was one of the original members of the literary guild of the Pacific Coast, and a pioneer writer who was popular with the printers. He was for years the friend and associate of Mark Twain, and in the prime of his powers was contemporaneous with Bret Harte, Prentice Mulford, Denis McCarthy, Joseph T. Goodman, Rollin M. Daggett, Judge Charles C. Goodwin, Judge T. H. Rearden, Sam Davis, S. E. Gillis, and the coterie of brilliant writers who illuminated the pages of the "Overland Monthly" with their wit and wisdom in the early years of its life, and who were first made known to the reading public through their contributions to the "Golden Era," that pioneer magazine which was familiar to the miners in the mountains and valleys of California before gold-hunting in this State ceased to be profitable.

As in the case of Mark Twain, the original occupation of Dan De Quille on this Coast was mining, and it was while thus engaged at Meadow Lake, California, that he was invited by Goodman & McCarthy to join the staff of the Virginia City (Nevada) "Enterprise," some voluntary contributions from his pen having attracted their favorable attention. The similar experience of Mark Twain two years later, when he left his quartz ledge at Aurora, Nevada, to begin his successful career, joined two of the most original newspaper writers that have ever simultaneously been members of the same staff in this western country.

Incidentally, it may be proper for me to say that many stories of bitterness between De Quille and Twain that have been circulated industriously

in Nevada and California had no foundation in fact. At least that is what Dan often told me, and one of his last letters, written not more than a month before his death, had a friendly reference



DAN DE QUILLE.

to Mark's sense of humor, in speaking of a day in Hartford when Joaquin Miller was with them, and how together they managed to bring the poet

of the Sierras from the summits of his mountains to the consideration of every-day affairs.

Few knew the nobleness of soul, the bravery, the absolute intrepidity, and the generous nature that dwelt under the modest demeanor that was so natural to Dan De Quille. He was born a Quaker, and not even the rude experiences of frontier life could completely change the refined and quiet manners that he inherited together with his father's faith, and the dignity that belongs to the character of a gentleman.

Although De Quille was a voluminous contributor to some of the leading magazines of America and England, and was the author of a somewhat ambitious book called "The Big Bonanza," yet it was as a newspaper writer that I best like to consider him, for it was to journalism that he devoted the golden years of his life. Shortly before leaving Virginia City for the home that was awaiting him among the pleasant environs of an Iowa valley, Dan wrote to me that he had hoped to end his days on the old Comstock lode, but that the pains of rheumatism had finally compelled him to bid farewell to those cherished scenes he loved. It was a joy to him, nevertheless, to be with his own relatives at the close of his life, and his letters told of how happy he was to rest under a spreading tree, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, soothed by the murmur of running brooks and the song of birds. Dan's many friends among the old-time printers of the country will rejoice to learn that he was cheerful and brave to the last, that he had ample financial resources, and that his physical comfort was the constant care of loving relatives. As another wrote of Charles Lamb, so say I of Dan De Quille:

"Free from self-seeking, envy, low design,
I have not found a whiter soul than thine."

Suffragists and Suffragettes

By Alice L. Park.

A few years ago, when the militant English suffragists first received the name, suffragettes, somebody asked a London street gamin what the new name meant. The boy answered: "Why don't you know? Them there suffra-jists jist want to vote. But there here suffragets are goin' to get it."

Forty years in England and sixty years in the United States had passed slowly by while suffragists of courage and patience had engaged in the necessary work of education and appeal. The women of a new generation and those of the earlier day who were filled with "a divine discontent" decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue. The militant movement began October 13, 1905.

Christabel Pankhurst, the young college graduate, and Annie Kenney, the factory girl, were written up by a London reporter as "suffragettes," or little suffragists. It was a chance name in one morning newspaper, but it has lived, and has grown to have a meaning all its own.

Someone asked Christabel Pankhurst why the new movement was so late, why it hadn't come long ago. Her answer was, "Because certain young women were in their cradles." She did not mean two young women, or a dozen, but a new generation. Without the work and courage of the suffragists, we should have never had the work and courage of the suffragettes.

A man at the Seattle Fair a year ago received a copy of "The Woman's Journal" at the door of one of the public buildings where a suffrage meeting had just been held. He talked with the one who had handed him the paper, saying that he approved the methods of American women, "but the English women go too far." The literature enthusiasts told him that only by reading the London "Votes for Women" every week could he know what the English women were doing, and for what good reasons, that our papers get only scraps of telegraphic stories, not all true. After some further talk, he closed the conversation by saying: "Well, anyway, I'm sorry for that feller Ashquosh."

Now when the name of the prime minister of England—even mispronounced—is common talk in Seattle, it means something. It means that votes for women is the talk of the day in all countries.

No one believes that this could have happened in five years from a continuation of the methods of the past. Five hundred women might have met weekly in London and "resolved" and petitioned regularly, and the world would not have known it. But when one woman, or ten women, were arrested for trying to hand a petition to a prime minister, it meant big headlines in London and New York. A few more arrests and the papers wanted pictures, and the country editors copied the stories. The magazines soon discovered a new field of exploitation. The cartoonists were awake to the new opportunity. From the cheap periodicals of fiction, to the heavy ones of essays, the story has been told and retold.

P. T. Barnum said long ago, before the days of modern advertising, that the worst thing the papers could possibly say about him was to say nothing. Five years ago, the papers were saying nothing about votes for women. Outside the actual suffrage membership, nobody was talking about votes for women. The times have changed. Votes for women is in all papers and is common talk.

The suffragettes have shrewdness and skill. Plain arrests of women for mild activity that passes unnoticed when practiced by men—news columns open while it is a novelty. Rebellion against all prison rules as emanating from a gov-

ernment which treats women as outlaws—novelty, and more columns. Breaking a few cheap window panes in the cells to get air to breathe—more columns. Megaphones and rug and fife corps, chalking sidewalks, sending a woman by mail to Asquith's house, pictures of the megaphones, band, and messenger boy, and more columns. "The hunger strike"—the world rang with the news of the martyrs. "Forcible feeding"—more pictures, cartoons, approvals and disapprovals. Of course, disapprovals make more talk than approvals. Discussion makes converts. Proof that Lady Constance Lytton and Jane Warden were the same person. As Lady Lytton, the prisoner was discovered to have a weak heart, and the authorities discharged her instead of "trying forcible feeding. As Jane Warden, a working woman, she is forcibly fed all through her sentence. Indignation of the working people. Newspapers full of the stories of Lady Lytton and Jane Warden.

The great common cause makes women of title and position, factory girls, women workers in the mines, women doctors and nurses work together. Personal advertising is obnoxious to many of these, but they must pay this price if they are to buy free advertising for votes for women.

What are the best tactics for American suffragettes today? Not the English tactics, because the novelty has worn off these, but new ones of which the chief virtue is novelty.

The New York organization, calling itself "The American Suffragettes," has been first in the new field in this country. Mild indeed have their tactics been compared with hunger strikes. They have had the first street procession of suffragettes in America, the first systematic efforts to reach the men and women on the streets and in the parks. They have used "sandwich boards," banners, posters, colors, badges, and expeditions to Wall street, Newspaper Row at midnight, and the dockmen at noon. They sell their paper on the streets, in the subway and among the ferry crowds. "The Suffragette Matinee" at Daly's Theater, New York, gave them a chance to use the actors, agents, programs, boxes, reporters, and audience, all as advertisers for the common cause.

Street processions, street speeches, selling suffrage papers are no longer novelties. Boston, Seattle, Oakland, Santa Clara County, and other places now find themselves in the new field. Illinois is in the midst of an automobile campaign, with speakers, singers and megaphones.

South Dakota, Washington and Oklahoma have amendments pending, and Oregon has a tax-paying limited suffrage amendment. All these will be voted upon soon. New Mexico and Arizona must have new constitutions, and must consider votes for women.

The outlook in all these States is particularly bright.

Many States, including California, have legislative campaigns. England has but one Parliament. Each State has its own parliament, or legislature, necessitating many separate campaigns.

The four great States are Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah. In these men and women vote for all officers on equal terms. It has been said that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. The testimony from these four States in favor of equal suffrage is overwhelming. Twenty-five other States allow women to vote on school, tax, or other local questions. All these are full of facts in favor of votes for women.

There is no patent on methods. There is room for the suffragists and suffragettes, and freedom for both to choose their own ways of education and publicity.

The Evening Post

San Francisco's
Brightest
Newsiest
Best
Evening Paper

It Contains:

Best Special Features
Best Telegraph News
Fullest Accounts of Local
Happenings
A Daily Special Page of In-
terest to Women
A Saturday Fashion Section
with Color Illustrations
A Colored Comic Section

The POST PINK is
the recognized
Ring and Turf
authority of the
Pacific Coast.

Delivered by Carrier
30 cents per month

THE
Evening Post

727 Market St.

Phone Douglas 4460

SERVILE LABOR IS A HINDRANCE.

By J. W. Mullen.

The idea has been expressed many times by employers that the efforts of trade unions to shorten hours and increase wages are barriers to progress in a community, but such an idea cannot be successfully maintained unless a very narrow and unreasonable definition is given the word. If progress is simply held to be population—and this notion prevails in the minds of many employers—then China is the most progressive country in the world.

Trade unionists do not believe that great masses of people, regardless of their character, denote progress, nor do they believe that the addition of cheap, unintelligent, servile laborers add to the progress or welfare of a people.

Trade unionists have been taught by stern experience that constant toil unfits a man for valuable productive labor, and that the man who works long hours, like the rubber which is always stretched, will not last long; so that when the union shortens hours of labor it becomes an instrument for the progress and improvement of the entire community, even in point of population, rather than a hindrance to it, as some employers seem to believe.

The fact that constant toil, like a cancer, robs the human being of the vitality so essential to progress, cannot be disputed by any man who is a student of industrial conditions.

The unionist contends and maintains that the most valuable asset a country can have is an intelligent, healthy class of wage workers, and intelligence and health go hand in hand with short hours of labor and reasonable pay.

The man who would increase the population by bringing in hordes of unhealthy, ignorant laboring men, simply because they will work long hours for low wages, is not the friend, but the enemy of the community.

The big financier, who has accumulated millions by hiring cheap labor, calls out to the small manufacturer and business man: "Come on, get in; the water is fine," but the merchant who has been foolish enough to heed such advice has invariably found himself drawn out to sea by a restless current, because cheap labor does not furnish a market for his wares.

The history of unionism in America demonstrates that short hours and good pay give such an impetus to the brain and muscle of the laboring man that he has surpassed the world in efficiency, and is thus enabled, while receiving high wages, to produce many of the necessities of life at a lower cost of production than cheap foreign labor. Therefore, the complaint that unionism interferes with progress is proven to be without foundation.

The cheap, ignorant laborer, it is urged, is easier satisfied, more contented, than the unionist, which is in itself an admission that he does not add to the progress of the community, because the man who is contented with his position never achieves much. It is the constant ambition to better himself, to do away with present conditions, that makes a man accomplish things for himself and be a factor toward progress.

Non-unionism, with its small pay and long hours, is the mortal enemy of progress.

Unionism, with its short hours and fair pay, is the strongest factor in any community for progress.

The candidate for naturalization seemed to have satisfied the examining board and was just about to get his final papers when the judge interrupted the proceedings. "Name six great base ball pitchers," said the judge. "Really," said the candidate. "I can't name even one." "What!" exclaimed the judge. "Then you had better go, and come back after you have studied upon American history."

HOME INDUSTRY SHOES

UNION MADE

"WEARBEST"

Goodyear Welt—made in Tan, Black and Smoked Horse on the Solid foundation of California Oak Soles. WEAR GUARANTEED.



MADE IN PETALUMA BY
NOLAN-EARL SHOE CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE **PETALUMA SHOE**

Hotel Argonaut

Society of California
Pioneers Building

FOURTH STREET
NEAR MARKET

California's Most
Popular Hotel

400 Rooms 200 Baths
European Plan
\$1.00 per Day and Up.
Dining Room Seating 500.
Table d'Hote or a la Carte
Service as Desired.
Special Sunday Dinner,
Including Wine, \$1.00.
EDWARD ROLKIN,
Manager.
GEO. A. DIXON,
Asst. Manager.



Rubber Goods

Belting—Packing—Hose
Druggists' Sundries
Boots and Shoes
Oil Clothing

GOODRICH AUTO TIRES

GORHAM RUBBER CO., Inc.

SAN FRANCISCO

SEATTLE

LOS ANGELES

Labor Day in San Francisco and How Attained

By Miss Lucile Eaves.

In no city of the Union can the great national holiday of the American wage worker be more fittingly celebrated than in San Francisco. Long before the arrival of the white man, the rich valleys of the western edge of the continent proved their capacity to sustain the densest of the primitive populations.

One-third of the present inhabitants of California have raised their homes within sight of the Golden Gate. For sixty years the workingmen of San Francisco have been striving to make this greatest and richest of our frontier settlements an economic as well as a political democracy.

As a result of their favorable environment and persistent efforts, they have not only won a high degree of health and prosperity for themselves, but have also developed a capacity for intelligent united action which is not only a guarantee of future security, but also a source of inspiration to less fortunate fellow-workmen of other sections of the country.

Those who have learned to labor skillfully with their hands know how many years of patient effort are necessary before the muscles of the body can be trained to act together effectively without wasteful expenditure of energy. The task of organizing varied personalities for effective social effort is even more difficult. In either case, there is but one way of achieving the desired power, the muscles of the body or the wills of the multitude can only be brought into harmonious and purposeful action by the tedious process of gradual correction of many failures.

You have only to recall the history of any one of the richest and most successful of the San Francisco unions to be convinced that their strength is the product of years of educational discipline. The carpenters, the printers, the sailors, the molders, all tell you the same story. In early days they were organized and reorganized, they learned wisdom through their mistakes and failures, and through them all they were constantly gaining in that strong sense of brotherhood which is founded not merely on emotional sympathy, but also on a full realization of mutual dependence in the struggle for the necessities of every-day life.

This is not the day for presenting the triumphs of particular unions. It is an occasion when we are most strongly reminded of the community of interests of wage workers of all trades and sections of the country, one on which we may appropriately recall those more general movements which have united the working people of the Pacific Coast, a time when we may remind ourselves of services rendered to the cause of the American workman, and renew our pledges of continued efforts to maintain the high standards of living that have made him a source of envy and inspiration for the wage workers of other nations.

The working people of San Francisco have taken the lead in determining our national policy in dealing with the great problem of Oriental labor. Race questions have played an important part in the history of California. The debates over the organization and admission of the State consisted largely of heated discussions of whether negro slavery or negro labor in any form should be admitted.

Our first group of law-makers who gathered to frame the California Constitution spent many hours in debating the advisability of excluding every class of laborers who might prove inharmonious elements in the population, or might, by their association, bring a sense of degradation to the workers of the State, or whose servile char-

acter might promote the development of class distinctions or inequalities.

The possible evils that might arise from the presence of a few thousand free negroes were quickly lost sight of when the Chinese began swarming through San Francisco in their quest of the "Golden Mountains." As early as 1852 the protests against their admission commenced, and from that day to the present time the organized workers of San Francisco have stood guard at the great portal through which the great labor forces of the Orient would press to compete with those of the Occident.

The thirty years' struggle by which the Nation was aroused to a belief in the perils of Oriental immigration is a splendid example of what can be accomplished by persistent, organized effort. During this long struggle, the trade unionists of the Pacific Coast learned not merely the possibilities of united action on the part of the wage workers of California, Oregon, and Nevada, but also discovered methods of enlisting the assistance of labor organizations in every part of the Union. Much of the present strength of the California labor movement is due to the sense of



MISS LUCILE EAVES.

common interests, and the habit of united action which were acquired in this great campaign.

Much additional discipline was necessary before it was possible to weld the differing groups into the effective central organizations of the present time.

While we find records of the activities of many trade groups during the fifties, the first San Francisco central body was organized in 1863. It survived long enough to give birth to an eight-hour movement, which extended its campaign of education throughout the State, and even contributed to the agitation for a national eight-hour movement. The State was next divided into two districts, with headquarters in Sacramento and San Francisco. The southern, or San Francisco district, held an important Workingmen's Convention in the spring of 1867. This gave rise to the first political labor movement, resulting in successes in the San Francisco primary elections, and the winning of three important labor laws which are still among the California statutes.

The serious financial depression of the seventies brought much suffering to the working people of California. The streets and sand lots of San Francisco were thronged with dejected men, who sought in vain for the opportunity to earn their daily bread. Many forms of labor organization attempted to find remedies for the evils of the times. The Anti-Coolie clubs flourished in all the wards of the city; the Mechanics' State Council, the Patrons of Industry, the Sons of Vulcan, the National Labor Party, and various

socialistic and communistic societies all helped develop a consciousness of common interests to be protected and promoted by united action.

The many turbulent experiments of this period culminated in the success of the Workingmen's Party of 1877-1879. In California's second, as in her first Constitutional Convention, a large share of the time and attention of the delegates was given to the discussion of labor questions.

From 1879 to 1882 an effort was again made to build up a strong central union in San Francisco. At this time the Knights of Labor were also conducting a vigorous campaign of education. Their efforts were supplemented by the fervent, self-sacrificing propaganda of the Internationalists.

Another great convention was called in 1887, and from this sprang the old Federated Trades of the Pacific Coast. After a few years of vigorous activity, this federation entered upon a life and death struggle with the first San Francisco Employers' Association. The defeated remnants of the Federated Trades were reorganized into the San Francisco Labor Council. A few faithful members kept this body alive during the financial depression of 1893-4, so that it was ready to fatten on the prosperity that marked the closing years of the century, and to enter upon the new era with the strength that comes from numbers and financial backing, and the wisdom gathered from the experiments of fifty years.

Only those who have taken an active part in some great, popular movement can realize how much of self-sacrificing effort, or heart-breaking failure, and of heroic renewal of the wearisome struggle is condensed into this brief summary of the history of the San Francisco labor movement.

Participation in this great organized effort to regulate some of the most fundamental of our social relations has brought the working people of San Francisco something more than the material gains which have been the most conspicuous ends sought.

The trade union is the secondary school of the wage worker. Through it he learns to think of the economic problems of his craft. The various central bodies give him a college course in the consideration of the great practical problems that are of most vital importance for the civilized nations of today.

The thoughtful San Francisco trade unionist has been forced to consider problems of constantly increasing scope and complexity. Prior to 1869, he had only to reckon with local conditions; but the opening of the overland railroad brought him the co-operation as well as the competition of his fellow workmen in the older sections of the country. Repeated futile efforts to obtain protective legislation have taught him the necessity of fitting his demands into the great legal system that we have inherited from the past.

The struggle against Oriental labor has demanded an understanding of national commercial policies, of racial characteristics, and differing standards of living. Today he must learn to adjust his wage scales to the competition of the world markets. The great universities of our land have undertaken no more serious task than that of helping make possible a thorough understanding of the problems which confront those who celebrate this newest of our national holidays.

We invite not only our members but also our friends to join in our celebration of Labor Day. Our long files stepping in unison typify the military discipline, the concerted action, that we have learned to use in defence of what makes possible the comfortable homes and rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific was organized in San Francisco on March 6, 1885.

From a few men representing a single branch of the sea-faring calling—the "men before the mast"—on the Pacific Coast, the Sailors' Union has grown, until today it embraces every branch of labor on board ship along the Coast from Vancouver, B. C., to Honolulu, T. H.

While the Marine Firemen, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Bay and River Steamboatmen and Alaska Fishermen are organized in separate locals, these branches of the seafaring craft owe their growth directly or indirectly to the example and encouragement afforded by the Sailors.

The work of organization among seamen has not been confined to San Francisco or the Pacific Coast, but has been extended to every maritime locality of the country, Atlantic Coast, Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The Seamen's Unions in each locality are united in the International Seamen's Union of America, with headquarters in Boston.

Thus the seamen of every branch—on deck, in the cabin and in the stokehold—are bound together in one body of nation-wide dimensions. Membership in the Sailors' Union of the Pacific carries with it the right to membership in every other local of the same branch in the International. Further, by arrangement with the Seamen's Unions of Great Britain, Australia and other countries, these bodies "exchange cards"; Thus insuring the members the benefits of "a union in every port."

It was said of a certain statesman of recent times that he could make a budget read like a romance. Some such power—the power to make plain facts appeal to the imagination—is needed to make the facts of organization among the seamen on the Pacific Coast read like the wonderful story it is, a story of hopes realized, of dreams come true, a story which, probably more than any other in the wide range of the world's labor movement, points the moral and adorns the tale of man's unending struggle for justice.

It is one thing to describe the conditions of the seamen and to contrast these conditions with those obtained by the power of organization; it is quite another thing to grasp and, as it were, materialize the spirit that animated the organization and of which the improvement in conditions is but a partial, and, indeed, a vague and incoherent expression.

When the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was organized in San Francisco, a little more than twenty-five years ago, the condition of the seamen was little, if any, better than slavery. Under the law the seaman was bound to his ship precisely as the slave was bound to the soil. Custom on board ship and among the public ashore combined to degrade the seamen beneath the level of common humanity. The union immediately set about changing these conditions.

After years of hard work and many disappointments, the law was so altered as to give the seamen the same freedom in the disposition of his own body as is enjoyed by his fellow workmen ashore. By the abolition of "imprisonment for desertion," the legal status of the seaman has been changed from that of slavery to that of freedom.

In many other important respects the maritime law has been changed for the better. The treatment of seamen on board ship has also been greatly improved. Wages have been raised, the length of the workday has been reduced, food has been increased in quantity and quality, and life generally has been made more tolerable. Public opinion regarding the seaman has been corrected. Above all, the seaman himself has been

endowed with self-reliance and self-respect and inspired with the hope of ultimate redress for all his grievances.

The union in 1892 appointed a committee to draft amendments to the maritime law. This being done, a bill embodying these amendments was presented in Congress by the Hon. James G. Maguire, who was then the Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of California.

After much discussion, during which the shipping and commercial interests opposed the measure with all the force at their command, the bill was passed in 1895. The law thus placed upon the National statutes has since been known as the Maguire Act. Thus the seamen secured their freedom from those legal pains and penalties which had theretofore kept them in a condition of complete subservience either to their employers or to those classes which lived and prospered by preying upon them.

The main features of the Maguire Act applied only to the seamen in the coastwise trade. In 1898 the White Act passed Congress, thus extending the provisions of the first-named law to the seamen engaged in the foreign-going, as well as in the coastwise trade. The passage of these two measures, besides greatly ameliorating the minor hardships of the seaman's life, accomplished his entire liberation in the matter of the disposition of his person, wages and personal belongings. In these essential respects the seaman, for the first time in many years, indeed centuries, was placed upon a plane of equality with his fellows on land. The seaman had achieved his freedom under the law, thus making it possible for him to secure other improvements in his lot by negotiations between the union and the shipowners.

The history of the Sailors' Union during these twenty-five years includes a large part of the history of the general labor movement of the Pacific Coast. From the moment of its inception, the Union has been closely and actively identified with all other crafts in improving conditions.

The Sailors' Union was among the founders of the Labor Council, in 1885, and has been affiliated with that body ever since. It is also affiliated with the central labor bodies and State Federations in all the seaports of the Coast. Through the International it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Two years after its establishment, namely, in 1887, the Union published an official organ, the "Coast Seamen's Journal," which has been issued weekly ever since, and which, like the Union itself, has become a potent factor not only for the benefit of the seamen, but also for the advancement of the labor cause in general.

The Union pays a shipwreck benefit of \$50; death benefit, \$75; strike benefit, \$5 per week. Its initiation fee is \$5, and monthly dues, 75 cents.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific affords as good an example of the power of organization as may be found in any craft. Composed of men who, by the very nature of their calling, are handicapped in the work of self-protection—who, indeed, had long been regarded as absolutely helpless and entirely dependent upon their self-constituted "friends"—that organization has not only realized the hopes of its founders, but has made its influence felt in behalf of other crafts, and has accomplished reforms which at one time were regarded as far beyond the power of the "common seaman."

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific is an example and ought to be an inspiration to every other class of workers, no matter how hopeless or helpless their lot may appear to be.

UNION MEN



Patronize Home Industry

have your SUITS made to order. It means more money kept in San Francisco. Have them made by the

IRISH TAILORS

the first firm to adopt the
TAILORS' UNION LABEL in the City

Fall Styles are now ready for
your inspection

Suits to \$30.00 and
order upwards

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

7th Street at Market

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 O'clock

Your Savings

Deposited in Your Own District
Helps to Develop that District



THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK

Valencia and Sixteenth Sts.

Branch: 2631 Mission St., nr. Twenty-second

James Rolph, Jr., Pres. E. W. Hopkins, Vice-Pres.
Matt. I. Sullivan, Vice-Pres. De W. H. C. Treat, Cashier

Union Made Long Filler

W. F. H.

VALENCIA 5-CENT CIGAR

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

On Sale at Labor Temple Cigar Store and Other Places

COHL BROS.

UNION
MADE
HATS

30
KEARNY
STREET

NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.

Present Status of Industrial Education in America

By George A. Merrill.

In 1905, during the administration of William L. Douglas, the shoe manufacturer, as Governor of Massachusetts, there was appointed by that State a Commission on Industrial and Technical Education, with the following instructions: "The commission shall investigate the needs for education in the different grades of skill and responsibility in the various industries of the Commonwealth. They shall investigate how far the needs are met by existing institutions, and shall consider what new forms of educational effort may be advisable, and shall make such investigations as may be practicable through printed reports and the testimony of experts as to similar educational work done by other States, by the United States Government and by foreign governments."

In the early part of 1906 that commission submitted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a report that brought about a turning point in the trend of industrial education in the nation. The great influence that this report has exerted, not only in Massachusetts but throughout the nation, is due to one simple idea upon which the report placed special emphasis. In their investigation, the commission was strongly impressed by the fact that our educational system is woefully lacking in provision for boys between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years. The greatest exodus of boys from the grammar school occurs at the end of the sixth grade, at which time the average age of the pupils is about thirteen years. Many boys leave school before that time, and many more leave at the end of the seventh and eighth grades, between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, but the average age of boys dropping out of the grammar school to go to work can be safely placed at thirteen years or under. These boys are not qualified to begin apprenticeships until they reach the age of seventeen.

Meanwhile, as the Massachusetts commission discovered and reported, they find employment in occupations that not only do not put them on the road to trades, or qualify them to begin trades, or develop industrial intelligence of any sort whatsoever, but, on the contrary, during these years from thirteen to seventeen the most remunerative employment they can find is in occupations that tend to stunt the boy both physically and mentally, and even to degrade him in many cases.

The Massachusetts commission pronounced this interval in the boy's career the "wasted years" of his life; they are frequently worse than wasted years, for they are the years in which criminal habits are most frequently cultivated, being the formative years in the boy's development, when he ought to be situated in an environment that would tend to build up his character, instead of cultivating in him the opposite tendencies.

To correct this evil, the Massachusetts commission recommended the establishment of a series of Intermediate Industrial Schools throughout the State—entirely apart from the regular public school system. In the regular public school system there are eight grammar grades and four high school grades, but this system of intermediate industrial schools is planned to cover a period of the two highest grammar grades, and the two lowest high school grades. The purpose of these schools is not to teach trades, but to give the boys a general acquaintance with the fundamental processes, the fundamental materials, and the fundamental principles of construction.

In that way, when the boy reaches the age of seventeen, he has within him a well-defined industrial instinct, and is ready to become an apprentice in some trade, with a fair degree of

assurance that he will have a successful career as an intelligent workman in his chosen vocation.

Meanwhile, he has been kept in school and away from contact with the unfavorable influences that he would have been compelled to mix with, if he had been employed in almost any of the few occupations that are open to a boy between the age of thirteen and seventeen.

From a social and economic point of view, the Massachusetts commission seems to have put its finger on one of the sore spots of the nation, so much so that the idea of a system of intermediate industrial schools has taken hold from one end of the country to the other. The manual training high schools, which have become a well-known feature of the public school system during the past twenty-five or thirty years, have served a worthy purpose, but they have not met the needs of the type of boy referred to in the report of the Massachusetts commission. Instead of trying to make over the manual training high schools, it seems better to let them work out their own destiny, and to develop a more practical kind of school on a somewhat lower basis of educational requirements.

To supplement this system of intermediate schools, which preferably should be day schools, there should also be a system of evening trade schools for the benefit of apprentices and young journeymen who are engaged at their trades during the daytime.

The breaking down of the old-time apprentice system, and the tendency to extreme specialization in mechanical lines, have made it practically impossible for a man to get more than a very narrow training during his apprenticeship. The evening trade school, or the continuation school, as it is called in other countries, seems to offer a promising remedy for many of the shortcomings that now exist in modern industrial conditions. This does not refer to evening schools for the teaching of drawing, science, etc., but rather to institutions that will give instruction in actual mechanical operations. Nor should evening trade schools be used as an avenue whereby people could find means of changing from one occupation to another. The principal function of such institutions should be to enable mechanics to perfect themselves in their settled vocations.

Judging from the developments of the past few years, and from the many current opinions that have been expressed in recent literature on the subject, there seems to be a pretty general agreement that these two types of school—the intermediate industrial schools for boys between the ages of thirteen and seventeen, and evening trade schools for those actually engaged in their trades—are bound to come. Between these two types of school there may be room for a group of trade schools where young men may begin actual apprenticeships in mechanical pursuits. There seems to be a division of opinion as to whether there are likely to be many, if any, day schools where young men can be perfected in their trades, and there are also frequent expressions of doubt as to the advisability of attempting to teach in schools even the beginnings of specific trades.

Bearing on this question there are some valuable statistics contained in the annual report of the New York State Department of Labor for 1908. A series of questions was sent out to all, or most, of the labor organizations of the State, inquiring about their attitude, first as regards intermediate industrial schools, and second as regards trade schools proper. The statistics show that the intermediate industrial schools were favored almost invariably. The sentiment was also in favor of trade schools proper, except that

ASK FOR THE

ANTIDOTE PIPE

**A NICOTINE
DESTROYER**



Kasser Bros.

DISTRIBUTORS

**19 & 844
Market
Street**

San Francisco, Cal.



Pipe Repairing Our Specialty

Kingan & Co.

Limited

Stand alone in the superior excellence of their

**HAMS
BACON
AND
LARD**

¶ There are none connected with them, or allied to them, none who manufacture meats equally as good.

¶ KINGAN'S products are cheaper to you because they are superior in quality and flavor, and fit for the weakest stomach.

Prager's
ALWAYS RELIABLE. MARKET AND JONES STS.



Magnificent Department Store

A PRODUCT OF
UNION LABOR
AND HOME INDUSTRY



It stands as a fitting monument
to the efforts of a united body of
skilled mechanics and as a splen-
did addition to San Francisco's
retail shopping district. It is of
the most substantial construction
and is backed by a house policy
that represents the utmost in
reliability.

a number of the unions objected to the teaching of their particular trades. It is unfortunate that in that inquiry the unions were not also asked to express their opinion on the need of evening trade schools of the kind above referred to in this article.

The views expressed by the labor organizations of New York seem to be in line with the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor, which has recently carried on an investigation, followed by a report at the Toronto convention. The A. F. of L. very wisely takes the stand that people of the working class are entitled to a reasonable share of the money expended for educational purposes. For the vocations of pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, law, engineering, etc., there is ample provision, but when it comes to offering facilities whereby men engaged in mechanical occupations can better themselves, there has been practically no provision of any consequence in this country.

It seems wrong that mechanics should be compelled to spend part of their wages for courses in correspondence schools while public funds are being used for vocational instruction along other lines for people who are better able to pay their own way. That the laboring class has been at this disadvantage is largely due to its error in assuming that there might be some harm come to its interests through the promotion of industrial education. Of course, that is because, until recent years, we have been pretty much at sea as to everything having to do with the problem of finding the proper place of the industries in education. Now that the country is getting a clearer understanding of the situation, it is very likely that vocational instruction in mechanical lines will be recognized as having a legitimate claim upon the public funds. In fact, it is better that whatever instruction of this sort is to be given, whether much or little, should be a charge against

public funds and should not come from private sources.

In no other way can the conflict between labor and capital be prevented from interfering with the proper development of industrial education, which must be brought about in this country without much further delay, if we hope to gain or maintain industrial supremacy as against Germany and other countries. We must have intermediate industrial schools and evening trade schools, at least.

Personally, I would go farther, and say that it is also my opinion that it would be a good thing all around—an advantage to the laboring interests and a wonderful help in adjusting the relations between labor and capital—if we could also have trade schools proper, where apprentices could be required to spend the first half of their apprenticeships. If the acceptance of apprentices into trades could be restricted to a definite, well-defined channel of that sort, the so-called apprentice question would be well-nigh settled, provided that in matters of administration such schools were kept on entirely neutral ground on all questions of dispute between labor and capital.

However, I recognize that this particular phase of industrial education is still an open question, and to discuss it further would carry me beyond the limit set for this article. One thing, however, can be said with confidence, and that is that the general trend of industrial education in this country has never been, and will not be, in a direction contrary to the best interests of the American workman.

Mrs. Benham: "You have torn my train!"
Benham: "That's all right; your train is long enough to be in two sections."

"If all were determined to play the first violin, we should never have a complete orchestra."—Schumann.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

The attention of the league has repeatedly been called to the deplorable state of affairs existing in the laundry industry in Alameda County. We have learned from reliable sources that the Japanese are rapidly securing control and driving their white competitors to the wall. As a matter of fact, a number of these large Oriental concerns are hiring white girls. The latter being forced to accept employment from the Japanese or walk the streets in idleness.

The league proposes to make a thorough investigation, and hopes to be able to find a solution whereby our white girls will not be forced to labor in the contaminating atmosphere of Orientalism.

The league is making elaborate preparations to enter a float in the coming Labor Day parade, and many of our laundry girls have volunteered to participate and help make the affair a notable success. Mrs. Lizzie Williams, one of our most ardent workers, and also president of the Woman's Label League, has been appointed chairman of the float committee.

One of the most encouraging features of our campaign is the numerous and friendly communications we are receiving daily from former Jap laundry patrons, in which they invariably promise to discontinue supporting the Asiatics and give their own kind a chance to live according to the white man's standard.

That the Japanese are gradually losing their hold upon the laundry trade is shown by the reports received from our agents in the outside field. These compiled statistics demonstrate that during the last nine months the Japs have lost a large percentage of their former and steady Caucasian customers.

"The most useful is the greatest."—Parker.

Co-Operation Between Farmer and Trade Unionist

By Homer A. Craig.

It is my desire to tell something of an organization of which I am proud to be a member; an organization of the "tillers of the soil"—the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. It was organized about seven years ago, in the "sunny southland." The cotton planters had suffered so severely by the manipulation of the speculators who "hammered" the price of this great staple to a point far below the cost of production, until bankruptcy and financial ruin stared them in the face.

We are informed that seven years ago twelve cotton planters in a little city in the great State of Texas "got together" and organized the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America; its splendid principles and good business methods appealed most earnestly to the great army of the "tillers of the soil" throughout our country. It grew slowly at first, but after a year or two, rapidly, until today there are State organizations in twenty-nine States, and a membership of over three millions.

What It Stands For and What It Teaches.

"That speculators and those engaged in the distribution of farm products have organized and operate to the great detriment of the farming class. To enable farmers to meet these conditions and protect their interests, we have organized the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, and declare the following purposes: To establish justice; to secure equity; to apply the Golden Rule; to discourage the credit and mortgage system; to assist our members in buying and selling; to educate the agricultural class in scientific farming; to teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy, and the process of marketing; to systematize the methods of production and distribution; to eliminate gambling in farm products by boards of trade and other speculators; to bring farmers up to the standard of other industries, and to secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for agricultural products; to strive for harmony and good-will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves; to garner the tears of the distressed, the laugh of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor, and the virtue of a happy home are the brightest jewels known."

Our California branch is young, only a little over a year old. We are yet in our "swaddling clothes," but we are growing, and are conserving the best interests of our members.

Mr. Mackenzie, in his report, says the orchardists and vineyardists of California are in favor of coolie labor and want the Asiatics let in. I don't believe that any considerable number of orchardists and vineyardists prefer Asiatic help to white help, or that they want the "gates thrown open" that more coolies may come in. I am sure that a great majority prefer white help if they can get it. You all realize that when crops are ripe they must be gathered quickly to prevent loss from destruction, and you must not blame the farmers if they take any help that is available. I am convinced that there is sufficient white help in California to do all the work if conditions are made so as to make the help available. Women and children can gather the prunes and grapes, and I believe there are enough men to work in the grain fields.

Twenty-five years ago California produced nearly double the grain it does today, and there was then white help enough, and our population has nearly doubled in that time. I have found by experience that families (mostly women and children, the latter from ten to eighteen years of age) are ideal prune pickers. The work is not hard or laborious; but to get that help in suf-

ficient numbers to gather our fruit and grapes, the farmer must make conditions pleasant for them by furnishing a place for them to sleep (tents and woven-wire mattresses are inexpensive and will last for years, if properly cared for). The families should furnish their own bedding, dishes and cooking utensils.

To those families who live in the bay counties, the change from the summer fogs and cold winds to the bright, sunny valleys of California for two or three months will do them much good physically. After their work is over they will return home feeling better and stronger, with some financial return.

I find at present a stumbling block in the way of our securing this kind of help. Under the laws of California, school year closes on the 30th day of June, and I also find that in all the large cities and towns, and also in the high schools throughout the State, that the law requires ten months' school. Our prune and grape crop ripens in the months of August and September, the school children, from the ten months' school, would have to quit the work before it is finished, or be kept out of school from one to two weeks; neither of which we want to occur. But if the Legislature will set the closing period of the school ahead just one month, and make it July 30th instead of June 30th, then the school children, with their parents, where the nine months school prevails, could work during the period of the ripening of apricots in July, peaches in August, prunes and grapes in August and September. The children from the ten months' school could work in the prune orchards in August and September, and in the vineyards during the same months.

Let us all pull together, and long before this time next year show to the American people that Mr. Mackenzie was wrong in his deductions and conclusions that the orchardists and vineyardists wanted Uncle Sam to open the flood-gates and let in many thousand more coolie laborers. I am convinced that the California orchardists and vineyardists will, in due time, get along without Oriental help.

It may be that a few of the farmers of California who count their broad acres by the thousands, and who do their farming from a revolving chair in the top story of a skyscraper, or from a plush-cushioned seat of an automobile, and whose sympathies for the poor white man and his family have long since collapsed, do desire the Oriental, do want cheap labor for our State, and do want Uncle Sam to open the flood-gates to the hordes of Asia. How much better it would be if the hundreds of dollars paid for gathering our crops were paid to our own needy and deserving white people.

Our best interests as a nation, present and to come, we cannot afford to permit an unassimilable alien race to come in in great numbers to our country, more especially laborers, who by their cheap manner of living deprive our own white people of making a decent living, by doing the work that should be done by our own people. The nations of Asia are welcome to our Christian civilization and to our Christian religion; if they accept them they will do them good—make them better men and better citizens of their own country. I am sure I have no hatred or prejudice against any man on earth, no matter where he was born or the color of his skin. I admire the sentiment of the young Chinese party and the progressive Japanese, whose slogan is "China for the Chinese" and "Japan for the Japanese"; our slogan should and must be, "America for the Americans."



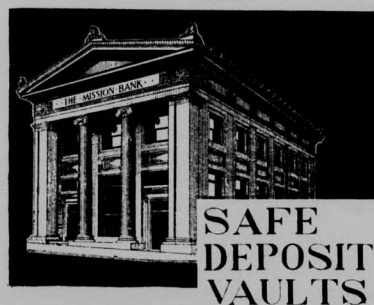
Axminster Rugs

Nine by twelve feet

\$20

Your
credit
is
good

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
1049 Market Street
OPPOSITE ME ALLISTER.



HAVE YOU A WILL

NOTE, MORTGAGE, CONTRACT, BOND OR STOCK, AND ARE THESE PAPERS NOW IN A SAFE PLACE, WHERE YOU, AND ONLY YOU, CAN GET THEM WHEN WANTED?

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT IS OF THE BEST CONSTRUCTION. THE RENTER ONLY CAN HAVE ACCESS TO HIS BOX, AND A BOX COSTS BUT FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE MISSION BANK
16TH STREET
BETWEEN MISSION AND VALENCIA STS.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

The Law on Assessment Readjusting.

To the People. Letter No. 61.

The significance of the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the case of Dowdall against the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is probably not yet fully appreciated by the fraternal orders in general. What it means to the fraternal societies is plainly set forth in the annual report of Insurance Commissioner Theodore H. Macdonald of Connecticut, as follows:

"It has been the custom for fraternal orders to increase the rates of assessments whenever it became necessary to do so in order to prolong their existence. Such increases always fall heaviest on the older members. It has been contended that the right to do this lay in the fact that certificates were issued upon the expressly stated condition that the member insured must comply with all the rules and laws of the order. The use, or rather abuse, of this condition has forced many thousands of persons of long standing in fraternal orders either to pay prohibitive rates of assessments in their later days or drop out of the organization they had been supporting. This practice has been the subject of numerous actions in both State and Federal courts, but the decisions have been conflicting. The Court of Appeals of New York State, however, has recently met the situation fairly. This court, while recognizing the fact that increased assessments are necessary because of early inadequacy of rates, rendered a logical decision in which it emphasized the doctrine that the value of the

contracts in force could not be impaired and that the customary increases in the rates charged on certificates previously issued would not be permitted:

"A contract which authorizes one party to change it in any respect that he chooses would, in effect, be binding upon the other party only, and would leave him at the mercy of the former, and we have said human language is not strong enough to place a person in that situation."

"If fraternal associations are bound to insure for a specific rate which cannot be increased at pleasure as heretofore, the orders will naturally turn to the adequate rate, reserving properly for future increased mortality. The importance and far-reaching effect of such a decision cannot be easily overestimated."

The purport of the decision is that a fraternal order having once adopted a scale of assessments must adhere to it. While it can increase the number of assessments, it cannot readjust the assessments so as to charge a member more per assessment than the amount originally fixed. If the society has agreed to continue its assessment as of age entry, it cannot subsequently charge a member as of current age. Under this ruling, the readjustment of rates so as to make the old member pay the increased cost of his insurance is impossible.


Let us illustrate from the experience of one order whose situation is well known. The Royal Arcanum has about 12,000 members aged sixty-five years and over, and their benefit certificates amount to nearly \$30,000,000. These old members last year paid assessments amounting to \$1,100,000, while their death claims were \$2,200,000, resulting in a deficit of \$1,100,000. It had nearly 130,000 members, aged eighteen to forty-

four years, carrying \$223,000,000 of insurance. They paid assessments last year aggregating \$2,300,000 and their death claims were about \$1,200,000, leaving a surplus of about \$1,100,000, just offsetting the loss on the old members.

Suppose now the Royal Arcanum undertakes to get rid of the deficit on its old members. It can do so only by increasing their assessments. These members are now paying an assessment of \$5.36 per thousand twelve times a year. It would require about seven additional assessments a year to make good the deficit of \$1,100,000 on the \$30,000,000 insurance carried by the old members. But if the Royal Arcanum charges the old members seven additional assessments, it must also charge the other members the same number. The members aged twenty-one to forty-four years are paying from 81 cents to \$1.91 an assessment, averaging on the total insurance carried, about \$1.50 a month. An increase of seven in the number of assessments would mean for these members an additional contribution of say \$10 a year, making on the \$223,000,000 insurance carried a total of \$2,230,000 additional to be paid by the members who last year paid \$1,100,000 more than the actual current cost of their insurance.

That the young members would refuse to submit to an increase of nearly 60 per cent in their assessments is not a matter of conjecture, but the Court of Appeals' decision leaves no alternative for a fraternal organization which undertakes to make its old members pay their just share of the mortality claims. Had the law been construed prior to 1905 as it is now construed, the Royal Arcanum could not have made the adjustment it did, and it can never make another like it. Other fraternal organizations are left in the same predicament.—From "Insurance Observer."

Andrew Gallagher congratulates M. FRIEDMAN & CO. for helping to make Buck's Stove and Range Co. a closed shop. Read Mr. Gallagher's letter below:

<p>EXECUTIVE COM. MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING 8 P. M.</p> <p></p> <p>H. M. ALEXANDER CO. PRESS 88 FIRST STREET</p>	<p>SAN FRANCISCO</p> <p>LABOR COUNCIL</p> <p>AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR</p> <p>SECRETARY'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR TEMPLE 316 FOURTEENTH STREET TELEPHONE MARKET 2853</p>	<p>MEETS EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT SAN FRANCISCO LABOR TEMPLE 8 P. M.</p>
--	---	---

August 10, 1910.

M. Friedman & Co.,
273 Post St.,
San Francisco.

Gentlemen:

We have received official notice to the effect that the dispute between organized labor and Buck's Stove and Range Co., has been amicably adjusted.

I am sure that yourself and the organized workers are more than glad to know that the disputants have met, shaken hands and decided to forget their differences.

Appreciating your interest in the matter, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours.

Andrew J. Gallagher.

Secretary, S. F. Labor Council.

Since receiving this notice M. FRIEDMAN & CO. have again taken up the agency for the sale of Buck's Stoves.

Greatest Enemies to Organized Labor—And a Reply

By Harris Weinstock.

Here and there an employer is to be found who has inherited a business and who, regarding himself as an aristocrat, looks upon the wage earner simply as a thing to be exploited with a view of adding still further to his wealth. Here and there an employer is to be found, who despite having risen from the ranks, is so dominated by the love of greed, that he also has but one use for his former co-workers. Forgetting his own origin, and his early struggles, as a wage earner, he looks upon those who toil for him simply as so many human lemons to be squeezed for his benefit. These kinds of employers, however, are exceptional.

The great body of American employers have risen from the ranks of the toilers, and know what it is to earn one's bread by the sweat of the brow. Their sympathies have remained with those not so fortunate in climbing the ladder of success. They expect efficiency, but they stand ready to give the worker a fair deal. The great body of American people outside the ranks of the wage earner, and including the farmer, are likewise in sympathy with the man who must toil with his hands, and they are ever ready to aid him in his efforts to better his conditions.

The great body of American people are also believers in organized labor. They are believers in organized labor because they have seen the remarkable work that united action has done for the uplift of the worker. The thoughtful, well-read American realizes that the very great difference in the conditions of the worker of today, as compared with the condition of his forbears of say fifty and seventy-five years ago, is not wholly due to unionism. He knows that labor-saving devices, the opening of great markets for the products of labor, made possible by modern transportation facilities, the higher spread of knowledge and education through the medium of the school and the press, have been great factors in bringing about this beneficent change. He also knows, however, that trade unionism has contributed to the workers well-being as much as, if not more, than any one of these other factors. He knows that trade unionism has largely substituted collective bargaining for individual bargaining, thus helping the helpless individual worker from the greed of the great modern corporate employer. He knows that trade unionism has had a powerful influence in securing better working conditions. He knows that trade unionism has rendered heroic service in protecting the health and life of the underground worker, as well as the female and child worker. He knows that all these things have made for higher standards of living, and for better citizenship, and must therefore tend to strengthen and to perpetuate the republic.

It is in the interest of organized labor that these sympathies for trade unionism should be conserved and strengthened. The worker has much to hope for from future labor legislation. He knows full well, however, that such legislation cannot be secured if public sympathy is turned against labor organizations.

Trade unionism has its enemies. There are employers who are hostile to organized labor. There is also a hostile press. There are men in State and Federal legislative halls who are hostile to trade unions. Serious as these enemies may be to the cause of the unionist, they are not to be compared in their power to destroy sympathy and good-will toward organized labor with the trade unionist himself who, as he thinks, to further the cause of labor, becomes, in the time of labor troubles, a jawbreaker and a lawbreaker.

For example, every brickbat thrown by a unionist or by a unionist sympathizer in the re-

cent street car strikes in Philadelphia or in Columbus, Ohio, not only perhaps did damage to the property of the street car company and to the bones of the strike breaker, but did far greater damage to the cause of unionism.

The American people are God-fearing and law-abiding. They never have been and never will be in sympathy with lawlessness or with reckless and riotous destruction of life and property. Such acts, if allowed to go on, mean the destruction of the republic and the end of American free government. However righteous the cause, the resort to lawbreaking methods must mean, on the part of the American people, the loss of its sympathy for the cause. Such sympathy once destroyed means making future favorable labor legislation more difficult, if not impossible.

It must, therefore, be plain that however great the outside enemies to organized labor, its greatest enemies are those within its ranks or who sympathize with its ends and who resort to force to secure the ends of unionism.

The man, for example, who, in his zeal for the cause, hopes to aid in winning a strike by the throwing of a cobble stone or a brickbat at the hated strike breaker, or who burns or destroys the property of the employer, is doing exactly what the enemies of the trade union would wish him to do to kill for organized labor that most valued of all assets to a public cause, public sympathy. He is thus playing into the hands of his enemy and destroying himself.

I have heard the unionist explanation offered for these lawbreaking follies that such acts are not authorized or encouraged by labor organizations, and are committed, as a rule, by individual members on their own responsibility or by sympathizers not connected with unions. Unionists, as a rule, take the ground that it is not their province but the province of the authorities to bring such wrongdoers to justice. This may sound well, theoretically, but, practically, the public holds organized labor responsible for such violations of law and organized labor is made to suffer by the loss of public support.

I, for one, have never heard of an instance of a unionist being cast out of his union for throwing cobblestones or brickbats at a strike breaker, or for destroying the property of an employer. Have you? Instances may have happened where the aid of unions was extended to the authorities in bringing to justice, during labor troubles, lawbreakers in their own ranks or among outside sympathizers. If such instances have taken place, I have never heard of them. Have you? Yet these are the very things that unionists should do as good citizens, as a protection to organized labor from the charge and from the common belief, however erroneous it may be, that it aids and abets lawbreaking during labor troubles. These are the very things organized labor should do as proof that unionism is against lawbreaking, and proposes to win its battles only by fair and law-abiding means.

Yet another defense for the use of force in labor troubles offered by unionists is that the end justifies the means, that, as a rule, strike breakers can be kept away from jobs only through fear of personal injury, and that unreasonable and unjust employers, who will not give their workers a fair hearing, deserve to have their property destroyed, and that labor troubles are war and that all things are fair in war.

It is such specious arguments as these that encourage and justify to themselves acts of violence on the part of over-zealous, thoughtless and hot-headed unionists and make of them labor's greatest and most to be dreaded enemies.

The man who has most to lose by the violation

UNION MEN

BOOST HOME INDUSTRY

AND THE UNION LABEL

Have your suits made to order

It means more money kept in San Francisco. Every ready-made suit you wear means more money sent to the sweatshops of the Eastern cities.

Have your suits made to order

by your staunch and loyal friends, the

Irish Tailors

For the past five years we have been using and boosting the

Custom Tailors' Union Label

We are still the champions of that label.

Our journeymen tailors are skilled mechanics and are paid the highest union scale of wages.

They work exclusively for us by the week in our own sanitary workshop.

Remember, you don't pay us a cent more than you would a non-union firm, but you get a superior-made suit in style, fit and workmanship.

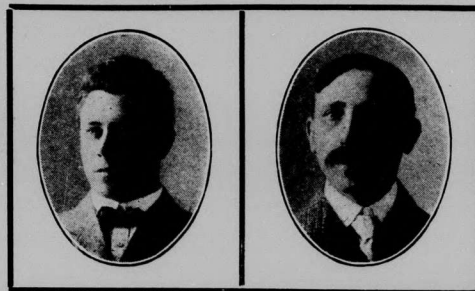
Our stock of Fall Woolens is the largest and most exclusive line in the city, and embraces all the latest patterns and colorings.

We invite your inspection before placing your order elsewhere.

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

7th Street at Market



Pioneers of the Tailors' Union Label in San Francisco

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 O'clock

of law and order is the worker. The man who has most to gain by the enforcement of law and order is the worker. Let law and order disappear and the unscrupulous man with gold at his command becomes the master and soon enslaves the toiler.

Go to Egypt. Talk with the common fellaheen on the borders of the Nile as I have talked with him, and he will tell you as he told me that under the old regime, when there was little or no law and order, he was the slave of the rich. He was forced to work on the lands of the great proprietor without compensation, and it was utterly impossible for him to get justice in the courts against a rich man, who with the power of his gold, could buy the judges.

Since England has established in that hitherto unhappy land, law and order, the fellaheen will go on to tell you that the rich man is compelled to pay him for his toil, and that the poorest of the poor are now the equals of the rich in Egypt's courts of justice.

If I were a wage earner, I should be a unionist. As a unionist having faith in the great work that unionism has done for the worker, and of the great work which still remains for it to do, I should use every power at my command to preach early and late among my fellow unionists the righteousness, the wisdom and the absolute necessity of organized labor standing for law and order under any and all circumstances, not merely in theory, but as a matter of fact. I should use my tongue and pen to educate my fellow trade unionists to the realization that labor's greatest enemies are to be found within rather than outside its ranks. I should strive to have them realize that such enemies should be made union outcasts, and through union means brought to justice. I should endeavor to make plain to my fellow-workers that as a mere matter of cold-blooded long-distance policy it does not pay to win a strike by force. I should burn it into the hearts and minds of my co-workers that if a strike cannot be won by keeping within the law, it had better be lost. To win a strike by lawbreaking methods is to lose out in the end, and to work for the ultimate destruction of organized labor.

[This is the charge, briefly—violence in strikes and the failure of unions to discipline or expel those guilty of overt acts.

Organized labor is opposed to violence in labor controversies. A percentage of trade unionists equally as large as any percentage of other bodies of citizens are as dutiful to their civic obligations as any of their criticsers. From the American Federation of Labor down to the smallest organization, the cry is the same—a warning against all acts that are in defiance of law and opposed by the sentiment of the people.

It happens at times that men and women have the idea that trade unionists should be possessed of all the virtues, and none of the vices. The human side is forgotten in the endeavor to make a point. When a man on strike, perhaps accustomed to hard labor, sees the specimens of "manhood" who are usually imported to "break" the strike, and realizes that at stake there is a little more leisure for the home life or attention to citizens' duties; when a slight increase in wage is demanded by the bills that accumulate to make that really un-American standard of a "living wage"—a bare subsistence—when a man's chances of living decently are jeopardized by a freebooter who is seizing the opportunity of making extra money out of the misfortune of his fellows, then, to that individual on strike there comes at times a temptation to do that which should not be done, and for which there is no possible excuse, save the imperfectibility of human nature.

Unions do not commit violence. That a small percentage of their members have violated the

law will be admitted. These acts have been both publicly and privately condemned. Every sane labor man knows that public sentiment is a big factor when disputes arise, and to willfully flaunt that sentiment would be suicidal in the extreme.

There are some points that come to mind in this connection. What about the great strike of printers for the eight-hour day that cost the International Typographical Union over \$4,000,000, and during which several thousand men gave up their positions? Did Mr. Weinstock hear of the least violence during that struggle? And the strike of the leather workers on horse goods just ended—was there one case of violence reported in that dispute? There are hundreds of cases of ruptures of industrial relations of which the same can be said.

Unfortunately, street-car troubles render themselves more liable to disturbances than those of any other calling. This is largely because of the opportunity afforded the rougher elements of a community—those who seize the chance to feed the baser passions. Reliable investigators into the Philadelphia car strike have reported that the press dispatches were frequently colored, and that the carmen did the very best they could to prevent the least violence.

Mr. Weinstock opens up a wide field when he asks the series of questions as to whether unionists have been censured or expelled by their organizations. The police are paid to suppress lawlessness on the part of unionist and non-unionist. The law can just as vigorously reach one as the other. Now for a few questions:

Did Mr. Weinstock ever hear of a Merchants' Association expelling a member because he successfully turned a questionable business trick that robbed the people and netted him thousands or millions of dollars? Did he ever hear of the Coal Trust disassociating itself from the Sugar Trust because the latter "fixed" the scale to rob everybody—except the Sugar Trust? Dr. Mr. Weinstock ever know of a mercantile body holding up its hands in holy horror at the mention of Andrew Carnegie's name? Aren't the banquet halls of our leading hotels crowded with "leading business men" to hear the words of wisdom from Mr. Carnegie's lips, despite the investigation of the United States Government that showed armor had been manufactured for the people below the specification standard—a crime that imperiled the lives of thousands and might easily place the national honor in jeopardy? Did anyone ever hear of John D. Rockefeller's methods of doing business held as a good reason by a Citizens' Alliance why the gentleman should be excommunicated from business? And the field is so wide in this connection that the limitations of space preclude asking the scores of questions that come to mind. If a man steals franchises, robs the unborn as well as the living, if he corrupts legislators, if he takes the streets of a municipality as a matter of course, if he corrals natural resources and does all those things that "big business" considers legitimate, is that man ever refused admittance to the high-class club or the different types of Merchants' Associations?

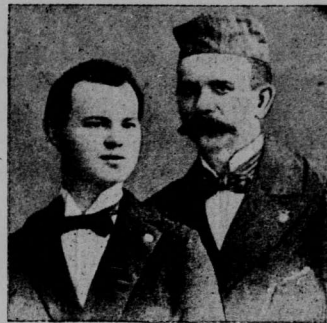
There is only one answer to all these questions. Mr. Weinstock knows that answer. And it is only fair to the gentleman to say that, if he had his way, these "crimes of cunning" would be treated as they deserve to be treated. But they are not, and exactly the same queries may be propounded on the other side of the union fence, with the added assertion that far more dangerous to the people are these sources of corruption named above, than all the overt acts committed in all the strikes to date. In San Francisco we had the spectacle of one of our most upright citizens suffering expulsion from a club because he objected to the presence, as a guest, of a notorious law-breaker who is a millionaire by profession and a "reacher" by trade.—Editor.]

Regular Dinner 25c.

Served from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Hot Home-Made Chicken Pies 15c.

Hot Home-Made Meat Pies 10c.



Y
NOT
EAT

AT Masters Lunch Room

53 THIRD STREET

Delicious Hot Coffee like Mother used to make 5, cents



The Denver House

221 Third Street, San Francisco

AXEL LUNDGREN, Manager.

400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone KEARNY 3373.

Denver Baths

225 Third Street, San Francisco

Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with separate apartments for ladies. UNION BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office.

Phone KEARNY 3373.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors.

Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.

and Wilson Co.

Reliable Shirts and Men's

Furnishing Goods

Large Stock, Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore Street, near O'Farrell

1158 Market Street, Near Jones

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

Church Report on Bethlehem Steel Works

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The deplorable social and economic conditions of the men employed in the Bethlehem Steel Works are presented in a 6000 word report just issued by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The report is made by a special committee appointed by the Social Service Commission, consisting of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, Dr. Josiah Strong and Paul U. Kellogg, who investigated in person the situation in South Bethlehem.

Among the members of the Social Service Commission who signed the document, besides the committee, are Jacob Riis, Dr. Graham Taylor, John M. Glenn, Rev. Ernest H. Abbott, Charles R. Towson, Dr. Hubert C. Herring, Dr. E. B. Sanford, Dr. Leighton Williams, Dr. John McDowell, Rev. J. H. Melish, Prof. Edwin L. Earb, Dr. William H. Morgan, Dr. Samuel Z. Batten, John B. Lennon, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, Arthur B. Pugh, John Williams, Dr. George C. Chase, and President Herbert Welch.

Excessive Hours and Sunday Work.

The committee reports that "just before the strike, 4725 men, or 51 per cent of all the employees, worked twelve hours a day; 220 workmen had a twelve-hour day excepting on Saturdays, when their hours were either ten or eleven; 4203 employees had a workday of ten and one-half to eleven hours in length, generally with a half-day off on Saturday; and forty-seven worked on other schedules not specified. Beyond, and intensifying the evils of a twelve-hour day, was the existence in many departments of a seven-day week. Of all employees, 28 per cent worked regularly seven days in the week, but in addition were those who worked on Sundays regularly as overtime. The total number working seven days in a week, both regular and as overtime, during last January, was 4041 or 43 per cent." The situation with regard to Sunday work in Bethlehem is worse than that found in the Pittsburgh Steel Mills, as discovered by the Pittsburgh "Survey." The committee asserts that "while it is claimed by the management that Sunday and overtime work is, in some departments at least, optional with the men, it is nevertheless true that foremen and gang-bosses have compelled men to work on Sunday against their protest upon pain of discharge. It was a case of this kind which precipitated the strike."

With regard to wages, the committee declares that 61 per cent of the 9184 employed earned less than 18 cents an hour, or \$2.16 for a twelve-hour day; and 31 9-10 per cent earned less than 14 cents an hour, or less than \$1.68 for a twelve-hour day. The committee declares "this is a wage scale that leaves no option to the common laborers but the boarding boss method of living with many men to the room. When a man has a family with him, they take in lodgers, or even the woman goes to work. It is reported that immigrant parents send their little children back to the old country while the mother goes to work."

It is asserted that during the last year there were 927 injuries in the Bethlehem plant, of which 754 involved the loss of more than one week's time; thirty-eight of these lost bodily members, and six lost an arm or leg; twenty-one lost their lives.

Practical Remedies Suggested.

The committee makes a number of practical recommendations in view of the question raised by the Bethlehem strike. It declares that "a twelve-hour day and a seven-day week are alike a disgrace to civilization; that there is a way of

avoiding each, but they will not be avoidable until society requires the backward members of the community to conform to the standard recognized by decent men." It recommends that there should be laws requiring three shifts in all industries operating twenty-four hours a day, and that there should be laws requiring one day of rest in seven for all workmen in seven-day industries. The Federal Government "should be urged to include in its specifications for armor plate, war vessels, construction work and the like, that the work be done on a six-day basis and that where operations are necessarily continuous, the twenty-four hour day be split into three shifts of eight hours each. It would seem that the United States Government could provide for certain minimum labor conditions in its contracts, as well as minimum specifications as to materials. As it is now, the progressive employer who wants to be fair to his men must compete for contracts at levels set by the least scrupulous."

The committee also recommends that a day be set apart at church conferences for the discussion of industrial conditions and the relation of the church to them; that the churches of America be urged to initiate a movement for six-day legislation, comparable with the old Sunday observance movement which resulted in the placing of Sunday laws on the statute books of most States. These Sunday laws were sustained by the courts up to the Federal Supreme Court, not on the grounds of religious observance, but on the ground that unremitting toil debases man. Therefore, the report says, "the courts could be expected to sustain by similar reasoning, six-day legislation, provided that when an industrial operation is necessarily continuous, each man shall have one day free."

It is suggested that the churches inaugurate a movement to place in the hands of some appropriate body the determination of when industrial operations are necessarily continuous, and must necessarily be performed on Sunday. As it is now, the decision is in the hands of the managers who are pressed for haste by purchasers, for output by their directors, and for profits by their stockholders. It asks that some properly-constituted body be urged to take up an adequate study of the cost of living and wages in our different industrial districts, such as will inform the churches as to what is a living wage on which the immigrant laborer can safely undertake the responsibility of home-making without jeopardizing the health of his family, and on which an ordinary American household may be permanently maintained.

With regard to the question of the organization of labor, the committee makes the following recommendation, especially in view of the fact that the Bethlehem strike was inaugurated through the discharge of three machinists who, in the name of their fellow-workmen, made the request that unnecessary Sunday work be dispensed with:

"It is essential that there be some method whereby employees may approach their employers with their grievances without prejudice against those selected to represent them. The committee would raise the question of the recognition of the right of all workmen to organize in such a manner as may seem best to them, provided that they keep within the limits of the law, and we recommend that employers of labor recognize such organizations when they speak in behalf of their members."

The report concludes with a list of very pertinent and practical questions bearing on seven-day work, which are suggested for discussion at ministerial meetings.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

KOHLER & CHASE

Good Pianos for \$195
and upwards.
Easiest of Terms

26 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco
1015 Broadway, Oakland

WILLIS M. BROWN,
President & Manager

Telephone
Kearny
1720

Brown & Power

Incorporated

STATIONERS
PRINTERS and
BOOK-BINDERS

327-335 CALIFORNIA ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

Sheet Metal Workers' Hall

224 GUERRERO STREET

Two Halls to Rent at Greatly
Reduced Rates - Any Evening
During the Week. Apply

H. A. WISSING, Secretary-Treasurer

Union

This store is headquarters for Men's, furnishing goods bearing the UNION LABEL.

Label

Shirts with the UNION LABEL.

Collars with the UNION LABEL.

Neckties with the UNION LABEL.

Suspenders with the UNION LABEL.

Goods

Johnston's
MENS FURNISHING GOODS
916 MARKET ST.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE 5TH

Notes in Union Life

Death has called the following trade unionists during the week: Charles Brown of the bay and river steamboatmen, Thomas Duane of the marine firemen, Edward Wilson of the riggers and stevedores, Charles Marzzek of the cigar makers, and Albert Tschantz of the carpenters (No. 1082).

The many friends of Charles L. Apperson will regret to hear of his father's death. For years Mr. Apperson served the movement faithfully as secretary of Carpenters' Union, No. 483, and he recently resigned to follow another occupation.

Ernest L. Reguin of the machinists had several of his fingers badly smashed while working last week. He will be obliged to rest up for some time.

John W. Hogan, first vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, left for the Louisville (Kentucky) convention last Monday evening. The delegates will be called to order next Tuesday morning by President Woll. Mr. Hogan had for a traveling companion E. R. Ne Page, a delegate from Seattle, Wash., Local No. 23, who made many friends during his short stay in San Francisco.

The members of the Woman's Union Label League will sell buttons during the Labor Day parade for the benefit of the Union Man's Orphanage of San Leandro. Take a pocketful of dimes along with you next Monday morning.

The preparations for Labor Day are practically complete. Each member of a union should turn out in the line of march, and thereby show that faith in the trade union that arouses enthusiasm.

The mass meeting last Sunday afternoon in the Building Trades Temple in sympathy with the striking cloak makers of New York was well attended. Several able addresses were delivered, a substantial sum of money raised, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Negotiations are pending to settle the wage scale of the upholsterers. The officers of the Labor Council are lending their assistance.

E. A. Trembly, Pacific Coast Organizer and Label Promoter for the United Garment Workers of America, is in this city. He intends to give all the publicity he possibly can to the union label of this craft, and is entitled to the active support of unionists and their friends.

The building trades officials are warning eastern mechanics not to place any reliance upon the reports that there is need of men on the Pacific Coast. The reverse is the case.

Last Wednesday a carload of groceries went down to Los Angeles for the benefit of the strikers. President W. R. Cammack of the grocery clerks was in charge of the consignment.

Alexander McLean of the web pressmen lost the forearm of his right arm on August 26th in an accident in the "Examiner" press room.

E. P. Byrne and J. J. Haller, for many years connected with the mechanical department of the A. J. Johnston Co. of Sacramento, Mr. Byrne as foreman of the composing room, and Mr. Haller as foreman of the pressroom—have formed a co-partnership and purchased from J. S. Blair the job department of the Sacramento "Tribune."

Chicago's Woman's Trade Union League has started a movement to organize the 8000 laundry workers of the city. The conditions of the workers are deplorable, and the competition of Asiatic labor is keenly felt.

Fred Fay, known in San Francisco, is in advisement with Division No. 538, Columbus, Ohio, and has immediate direction of the strike in which that local is at present engaged.

The cigar makers are paying a weekly assessment for their fellows engaged in difficulties with the employers of Tampa, Florida.

We Clothe You from Boyhood to Manhood

FOR WORK OR DRESS

Some People We Clothe

MUSICIANS
MACHINISTS
ENGINEERS
WAITERS

COOKS
BARTENDERS
CARPENTERS
BRICKLAYERS

IRON WORKERS
PLASTERERS
PLUMBERS
PAINTERS

In Fact We

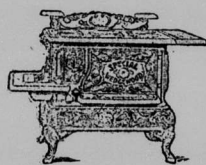
DRESS the LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The **CLARION** 867-869 Market Street
Opp. Powell Street

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWES UNION-MADE \$3.00 HATS

SOMETHING THE PUBLIC
Should Know

WEDGEWOOD Stoves



and Ranges are

Manufactured on the

Pacific Coast.

JAS. GRAHAM MFG. CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Factory at Newark, Cal.

San Francisco Sun

**A New Daily Newspaper
First Issue Saturday, September 3**

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

COMPLETE NEWS SERVICE

30 Cents a Month by Carrier

San Francisco Sun

Phones, Sutter 2000
Home, J 3005

652-654 Mission Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" Advertisers

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year.

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910.

"Misunderstandings are the thistles in the garden of the fitness of things. Pull them up with the hand of carefulness and burn them in the fire of kindness."—Field Ideas.

Accept in the same spirit as tendered the invitation to attend services in the various churches next Sunday. All the churches have prepared programs for Labor Day—Catholic and Protestant alike—and the American Federation of Labor is mainly responsible for the innovation.

The Rev. C. R. Brown of Oakland found that the pressure of duties would prevent him devoting the time necessary for an article on the Asiatic problem, based upon his recent visit to the Orient. However, sometime in the future we will have the pleasure of presenting the gentleman's views to our readers.

The advertisers in this special edition have used this paper for two or three different reasons. In the first place, they want to show their sympathy with the cause of the trade union. In the next place, they believe that their wares will appeal to the readers of the "Labor Clarion," and that the large clientage of the paper will remember those who advertise. We earnestly hope that this will be the case. It should be. To remember our friends is a duty—and the merchants whose names are here represented are in that column.

From Sacramento comes to this paper the Blue Book for 1909. It is a splendidly-printed publication of nearly one thousand pages, and contains a wealth of information about the State of California. Carleton H. Johnson, a well-known printer, was the chief compiler for Secretary of State Curry, and he has done his work well. We acknowledge the receipt of the book with thanks, and, outside of its worth as a medium of ascertaining all that pertains to officialdom in California, it is a work of art from a typographical standpoint, and State Printer Shannon and his staff are to be complimented.

There are many articles in this number of especial interest. Experience has shown that the Labor Day issues of the official publication of the central body are recognized for their merit. After the numbers of the past two years were printed, it did not take long to exhaust the issues, and some of the universities of the land sent for copies, in order that their departments of economics might have such information as could be obtained from the columns of the "Labor Clarion." To the ladies and gentlemen who have contributed these papers, we, in behalf of the trade unionists of the city, extend our sincere thanks. As an educative medium, the opportunity of perusing the words of those qualified to treat the different subjects is one that means a good deal to an alert mind.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Ever since Labor Day became a recognized institution, there has been more or less discussion as to the origin of labor's holiday. It is generally conceded that the credit for first advancing the idea of celebrating on a day especially set apart belongs to the late Peter J. McGuire, for many years National Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. He first broached the question in the old Central Labor Union in New York. On Monday, September 4, 1882, the first celebration was held in New York City. Here was sown the seed of a special holiday, now observed all over the United States, and rapidly securing recognition in other lands. The day is set apart for the purpose of giving labor its homage, and to learn the many lessons germane to the occasion.

This Labor Day of 1882 was in the nature of a voluntary experiment. The men who had never had a labor day, excepting the kind that signified toil, were dubious about the outcome. It took an equal amount of enthusiasm and hard work in large quantities to ensure success, but the faithful few did not hesitate. The parade of twenty-six years ago was a success, and today labor is king on the first Monday of each September.

Research has shown that the State of Oregon enjoys the honor of making Labor Day a legal holiday for the first time. On February 21, 1887, the Governor of Oregon affixed his signature to a bill that set aside the day for its especial purpose, and Colorado followed suit on March 15, 1887. New Jersey was third on April 8, 1887, and New York was fourth on May 6, 1887.

Congress had proclaimed Labor Day a legal holiday for the District of Columbia, and subsequently made the statute general, and practically every State and Territory in the United States has legislated to the same end. The organized and the unorganized pay tribute to Labor Day.

LET US BUY AS WE MARCH.

A couple of years ago we wrote an editorial under the above heading. It met with favor from our contemporaries in the labor field, and was reprinted several times. While not the purpose at this time to reproduce the article, it is certainly opportune to again present briefly its dominant thought.

On Labor Day the unionists all over the land march side by side. They keep step. Their loyalty to the cause is unquestioned. While the bands play and the banners flutter in the breeze, the men and women of organized labor pay homage to collective bargaining.

If this is done with comparative ease on Labor Day, why can't the other days of each year find the same unison of purpose to uphold the doctrines enunciated on the first Monday of each September? If each member and sympathizer would only use his or her purchasing power to extoll the union through the label, it would not be long until the economic force would be such as to strengthen the movement on the one hand, and render it impregnable on the other. It is really a simple matter, and yet it needs to be brought home vividly.

If we "buy as we march" we show consistency, that the cause we believe in is not merely for holiday purposes once a year, and we do more than can be estimated to help those less fortunately situated.

The chief enemy of the sweatshop is the label. The man who marches on Labor Day inside a collar, shoes or clothing that fail to bear the union label, has no right to parade. The same can be said of the woman, provided, of course, the articles of apparel are obtainable with the insignia of fair manufacture. This statement may seem harsh, but is it? There can be but one answer, and that in the negative.

WILL ASCERTAIN LEGISLATORS' VIEWS.

The law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council recommended last Friday evening that the following questions be asked of those who are candidates for the suffrages of the people at the November election. The answers will be printed in this paper, and in such other publications as are willing to inform their constituents of the views of the men running for office. This recommendation was adopted by the central body. The date set for replies was not later than September 20th.

Another recommendation concurred in was the establishment of headquarters in Sacramento for the use of the different representatives of labor representing their bodies before the California Legislature. The State Federation of Labor is to be asked to make the necessary arrangements, the organization sending men to pay their proportion of the cost.

The candidates are to be requested to make their answers as clear, brief and concise as possible. Their views are wanted as information, and because the ground covered is of very great importance to organized labor. The following exclusion of Asiatics, such as Chinese, Japanese, are the queries:

1. What is your position on the question of Koreans, Hindus, and other Asiatic laborers whose standards of life are incompatible with ours?

Will you, to the utmost of your power and influence, carry out the views you express on this question? (This question is repeated after each numbered question.)

2. What is your attitude toward the demand for direct legislation, which by means of the initiative, the referendum and the recall proposes to put into practice the theory that sovereignty resides in the people?

3. What is your position on the question of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and on the question of a State-wide advisory vote for that office until such direct vote be permitted by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

4. What are your views concerning the demand for an employers' liability law that will abolish the fellow-servant rules, leave questions of negligence, contributory negligence, and assumption of risk to the jury, and which should contain other modifications of the existing laws that bear unjustly on the toilers in cases of injury during the course of employment?

5. What are your views on the subject of abolishing the evil practices connected with the salary loan business? What remedies can you suggest to check the nefarious methods of these loan sharks, as they are deservedly termed?

6. What is your attitude towards private employment agencies? And how can this disgraceful system of plunder be abolished?

7. What is your position on the demand for establishing by law regular pay days at least twice a month for work and labor performed for private and corporation employers?

8. What are your views on the subject of interference by courts, by police, by military, and by executive officials in strikes and industrial disputes?

9. What are your views on the question of extending the right to vote to women?

10. What is your attitude towards labor legislation, such as regulation of hazardous, excessive and unhealthy working conditions, effective inspection laws, abolition of convict labor in competition with free labor, and such other legislation as will better the economic and social conditions of the toiling masses?

The views of the candidates for office will prove good reading. The only drawback is that there is sometimes a difference "before and after," and this applies to elections as well as other things.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**The Crocker Canines.**

That riches cannot bar sorrow from the gate is exemplified in that the grim reaper entered the kennels of the Crocker terriers at Hillsborough and carried off a number of brindle bow-legged Boston pups of the reputed aggregate value of \$17,500. But the mistress of the kennel mourns not as without hope. Another "pup" is coming by special car all the way from Boston, at an expense of other thousands, that he may sustain the royal prestige of that royal canine line. It is not worth while to become bitter in reflecting upon this silly fad of this silly young woman. Who of us, surrounded by so many silly and idle persons as she, could be sure of being less silly than she; and yet when one thinks on the myriad enterprises richly worth while suffering for want of financial aid, we know that such waste of wealth is worse than silly. It is ethically criminal. It makes it clear that society, for its own protection, must at death dip liberally into every private fortune and then so compel the absolute division among the heirs of what is not taken for the common treasury as to make it inevitable that fool and money shall promptly part company. Poverty must be made the end of prodigality. Our inheritance laws must seek to reduce to a minimum such flauntings in the faces of the many whose lives are hard of the follies of the few who chance to be the grandchildren of financial brigands.—"California Weekly."

* * *

Roosevelt on the Supreme Court.

In his Denver speech last Monday, Theodore Roosevelt said some things about the Supreme Court of the United States worth reading again:

"In the Knight sugar trust case, the highest court of the land, under cover of what a man whose interest is chiefly in sane, constructive stewardship can only call a highly technical legal subtlety, handed down a decision which rendered it exceedingly difficult for the nation effectively to control the use of masses of corporate capital in interstate business, as the nation obviously was the sole power that could exercise this control (for it was quite beyond the power of any one State).

"This was really a decision rendering it exceedingly difficult for the people to devise any method of controlling and regulating the business use of great capital in interstate commerce. It was a decision nominally against national rights, but really against popular rights.

"The second case is the so-called New York bakeshop case. In New York City, as in most large cities, the baking business is likely to be carried on under unhygienic conditions, conditions which tell against the welfare of the workers, and therefore against the welfare of the general public.

"The New York Legislature passed and the New York Governor signed a bill remedying these improper conditions. New York State was the only body that could deal with them; the nation had no power whatever in the matter.

"Acting on the information which to them seemed ample and sufficient; acting in the interest of the public and in accordance with the demand of the public, the only governmental authority having affirmative power in the matter, the Governor and the Legislature of New York took action which they deemed necessary, after what inquiry and study was needed to satisfy them as to the conditions and as to the remedy.

"The Governor and the Legislature alone had the affirmative power to remedy the abuse. But the Supreme Court of the United States possessed, and unfortunately exercises, the negative power of not permitting the abuse to be remedied.

"By a 5 to 4 vote they declared the action of

the State of New York unconstitutional, because forsooth, that men must not be deprived of their liberty 'to work under unhygienic conditions.' They were, of course, themselves powerless to make the remotest attempt to provide a remedy for the wrong which undoubtedly existed, and their refusal to permit action by the State did not confer any power upon the nation to act.

"In effect it reduced to impotence the only body which did have power, so that in this case the decision, although nominally against State rights, was really against popular rights, against democratic principles of government by the people under the forms of law."

* * *

The Los Angeles "Times" as a "Jonah."

"Onlooker" in the Oakland "Enquirer" quotes the "Pacific Outlook" with more or less glee as illustrating the want of power and influence possessed by Harrison Grey Otis in the city of Los Angeles. Here are the reasons given:

"There were six men running for the office of State Printer. To most of the people of this city (Los Angeles) they are names and nothing more.

"Here is an excellent chance to make a test of the influence of a great newspaper.

"After publicly debating the matter for a time, the morning reactionary journal, the 'Times,' finally decided to support one Smart, Superintendent of Printing at Whittier Reform School. It gave him the benefit of a warm editorial indorsement, ran his picture and did what it could for him. None of the other papers, so far as we are aware, paid any particular attention to the contest, except that Richardson's name was on the Lincoln-Roosevelt ticket, and hence had the support of the 'Express.'

"When we turn to the figures as given a day or two after the election in the 'Times,' of the vote in Los Angeles City and County, we expect to find Smart leading the list.

"Is he there at the top? No! the head man is Richardson, L.-R. leaguer, with 14,062 votes.

"Who next? The man indorsed by the 'Times'? No; next comes McDonald with 6023 votes.

"Who next? The man indorsed by the—

"No; next comes Shannon with 4689 votes.

"Who next? The man indorsed—

"No; next comes Phillips with 2976 votes.

"Who next? The man—

"No; next comes Thorpe with 2254 votes.

"But that makes five. Is it possible that Smart is actually at the bottom of the lot?

"Yes; and his total vote, city and county, is only 1720. He must have had some votes of his own before the indorsement struck him. Judging from the average of the smaller men, he probably had originally about 2500.

"Thus a comparatively simple process of arithmetic will reveal the actual net value of a 'Times' editorial indorsement."

* * *

England's Postal Banks Used by Millions.

Congress having enacted a bill for a postal savings bank system in the United States, Consul General John L. Griffiths of London has submitted to this Government reports of the postal savings operations in the United Kingdom, where the deposits amount to nearly a billion dollars.

Deposits in postal savings in the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$217,877,011, and the withdrawals in the same year aggregated \$220,916,714. In 1907, when financial conditions were less stable, the amount withdrawn exceeded the amount deposited by \$10,785,838. The largest number of withdrawals on any one day was 55,485, and of the entire number of withdrawals in 1908, 5,910,485 were made on demand.

The total sum to the credit of the 11,018,251 depositors in the postal savings banks of the United Kingdom, Dec. 31, 1908, was \$781,794,533.

WHAT I EXPECT FROM LABOR SUNDAY.

By Wm. Nat. Friend.

There has hardly been a period in their history when the church and the labor movement have stood in more critical light before the world and themselves than today. Before the world come two great movements of widely divergent origin and character, both however contending for supremacy in human usefulness, and both to be condemned if they fall apart or if they stand together. In the face of all manner of critical onslaught, they persevere in their similar ambitions to achieve a better brotherhood among men.

Not ten years ago what they might have been saying about each other would have been vastly different from what they are heartily declaring today. It is gradually but persistently becoming apparent to them that they have common ground of comradeship and service in morals and religion, and that their efforts for human uplift can be made supplementary to each other. Religion is seeing that beyond the thick of labor's sometimes rough-fought battles for human betterment lie the achievements for which she makes her own kind of struggle. Labor is certainly realizing that the wide-open door of the church and the sympathetic voice in the pulpit are such reality that to turn the back or a deaf ear to the call of the House of God is to refuse power from its source needlessly and without cause.

In the light of these growing human tendencies toward better understanding of each other's worth to the social order, I can say that I expect many helpful results from San Francisco's first effort to interpret the labor cause in the terms of religion from every pulpit within her bounds.

First, I expect that all the classes that go to make up our cosmopolitan humanity will be helped to see that there are really great moral and religious values underlying the labor cause. I expect that the merchant and manufacturer and the capitalist in general will realize that the church is compelled to be for men before property, or else stand most woefully condemned before the world that it is sent to enlighten. I expect that this day, repeated often in the future, will be the means of bringing about a better understanding in this city between employer and employee through these awakenings to the best purposes of the cause. I expect to see the harsher means of conflict gradually disappear through the recognition and domination of the humanitarian aspects of the movement in the settlements of disputes.

Secondly, I expect a more intelligent and sympathetic interest by the members of the churches in what they shall come more and more to learn is a mutual cause. I expect it to win their co-operation as they learn how many of their best workers are able to be such because of the wages of the union card in the family. I expect them to discover their ready-to-hand insurance against the wrong that they are always trying to avoid, when, by looking for the union label, they make certain they are not fostering sweatshop slavery, or toil under cruel hours or unsanitary conditions.

Lastly, I expect an honest effort on the part of the workingmen to do their best by the churches with which they should be most naturally affiliated. I expect those who still keep away from the regular public worship of God to recognize that in the church they may find what they want so much, if they will I expect them to call off their vague ban and make as good in the House of Faith as the church is striving, even at the risk of being misunderstood, by the other classes to do with them. And I do not think I have any right to look for disappointment.

"It does not suffice merely to write so as to be understood. The writer must so express himself that he cannot be misunderstood."—Quintilian.

Early Labor Day Parades in the Metropolis

By Ira B. Cross, Ph. D.

It is commonly accepted that Labor Day owes its origin to the suggestion of the late P. J. McGuire, for many years the secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and also first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. It was he who in 1882 first broached the idea of setting aside a day for the celebration of the progress of labor. On September 4th of that year the workmen of New York City held the first Labor Day parade in the United States. The idea was not readily adopted by the trade unionists of the nation, but with the passage of years it has become the universal custom to devote the first Monday in September to the cause championed by the working class.

He who would write of the earliest celebration of the progress of trade unionism in California, or, in other words, of the first Labor Day of the Golden State, if such it may be called, for in many ways it had the customary characteristics of the modern Labor Day celebration, must needs go back many years previous to 1882, when the trade unionists of San Francisco held a monster parade followed by speech making and a general jollification to commemorate a victory which they had won after several years of agitation.

In October, 1865, the trade unions of San Francisco began to talk of establishing the eight-hour day. At their request a bill to that effect was presented to the Legislature, and succeeded in passing the Assembly by a vote of 64 to 6, only to be defeated in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 19. Having thus failed to secure their demands by law, the unionists, by strikes and other measures, set about to obtain the shorter work-day in certain of the more important trades. When the Legislature of 1867-68 convened, a delegation from the Mechanics' State Council, one of the many predecessors of the present Labor Council, was in attendance and successfully lobbied for the passage of an eight-hour day law and other beneficial labor legislation.

To fittingly signalize their victory, the workers of San Francisco and vicinity decided to hold a joint celebration on the evening of February 22, 1868. On that evening 3,000 shouting and rejoicing men with flags and bands and transparencies marched and countermarched in torchlight procession through the downtown district of the city, and were afterwards addressed by various prominent State and trade-union officials. The parade was headed by 450 of the organized workers of Oakland, representing the carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and other associations in the building trades of that city. Following them came those unions of San Francisco whose members had obtained the eight-hour day at the time mentioned after their names: Ship caulkers, shipwrights and ship joiners, December, 1865; ship painters, March, 1866; plasterers, August, 1866; bricklayers and the Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association, February, 1867; stone masons, March, 1867; lathers, stone cutters and marble polishers, May, 1867; and the riggers, house carpenters' eight-hour league (Nos. 1 and 2), wood turners, metal roofers, house painters, plumbers and gas fitters, June, 1867. Bringing up the rear of the procession marched the unions of the machinists, iron workers, brass finishers and their apprentices, who up to that time had not

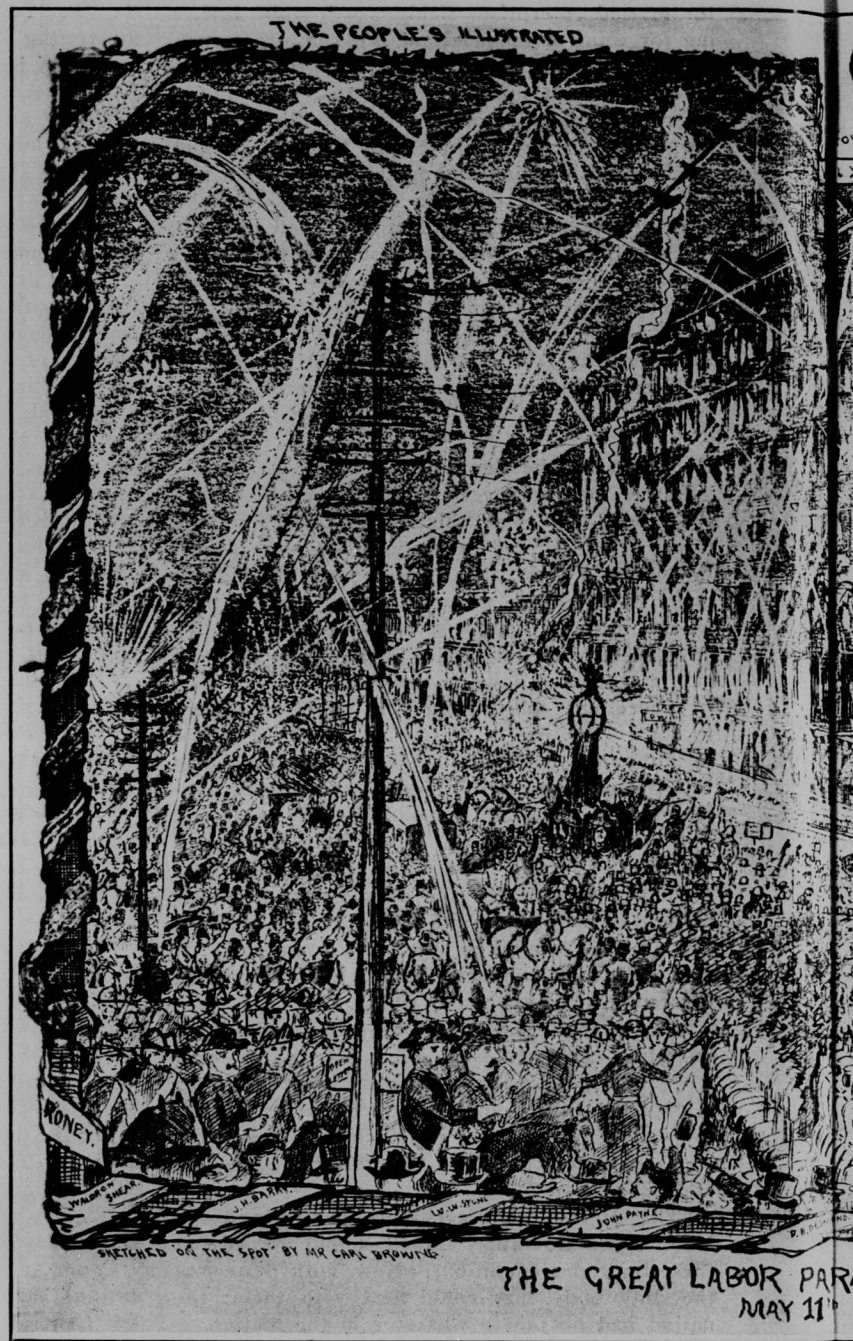
been granted the shorter work day by their employers.

Little did those men of early years realize that their procession and speech making in honor of labor's progress were blazing the trail for future generations, who, by law, were to have a special day set aside in their honor, known today as "Labor Day."

The next celebration of organized labor took

ized, united under the same banner to parade as a protest against the Mongolian invasion. On that Thanksgiving Day, twenty-three years ago, a procession variously estimated as having from seven to ten thousand men in line, marched through the streets of the city, and finally disbanded at the sand lots, where they were addressed by Messrs. Kearny, Wellock, Knight and O'Donnell. The following unions and associa-

The Procession of May 11, 1886, Passing Lotta's Fountain



place on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, 1877. At that time California was experiencing the worst industrial depression in her history. Thousands of men were out of work, and daily walked the streets in search of something to do.

For years they had carried on an agitation against the immigration of the Chinese, but apparently without success. The latter were flocking to California at the rate of one or two thousand a month, and it is not surprising that the opposition assumed a threatening and violent attitude. It was the time of the Kearny or sandlot agitation, and at his suggestion the laborers of San Francisco, unorganized as well as organ-

tions took part in the parade: Plasterers, boot and shoe makers, tailors, coopers, printers, carpenters, pile drivers, iron workers, the Scandinavian Association, the Young Americans, the Order of Caucasians, the Austrian Benevolent Association, and twelve ward clubs of the Kearny or Workmen's Party of California.

Oregon has always been given the credit of having been the first State in the Union to make Labor Day a legal holiday (February 21, 1887), but as far as I can ascertain, the honor in reality belongs to California. Although the statute setting aside a holiday for the workers was not passed by the Legislature until 1895, nevertheless the

trade unionists of California were the first workers in the United States to have a legalized Labor Day, and this is how it came about.

In February, 1885, a concerted effort was made by the employers in the iron trades of the city to force their workmen to accept a 15 per cent reduction in wages. At that time the iron workers were but poorly organized, the iron molders being the only craftsmen among whom a union existed. Needless to say, the threatened reduction of wages brought about the unionization of all the crafts affected, with the result that the workers were successful in opposing the action of the employers.

Among those most active in the work of organ-

ization of Trades and Labor Organizations" was formed as a result of the great enthusiasm shown by the workers of San Francisco, who had become most thoroughly unionized in a very short time.

To celebrate the great progress which had been made, it was agreed that the Governor of the State should be asked to set aside as a legal holiday the day of May 11, 1886, the first anniversary of the foundation of the Iron Trades Council, and that that occasion be made a general jollification. This was done, and thus was held the first legalized Labor Day in the United States.

Tuesday, May 11th, dawned cool and clear, and presaged a most enjoyable holiday for the work-

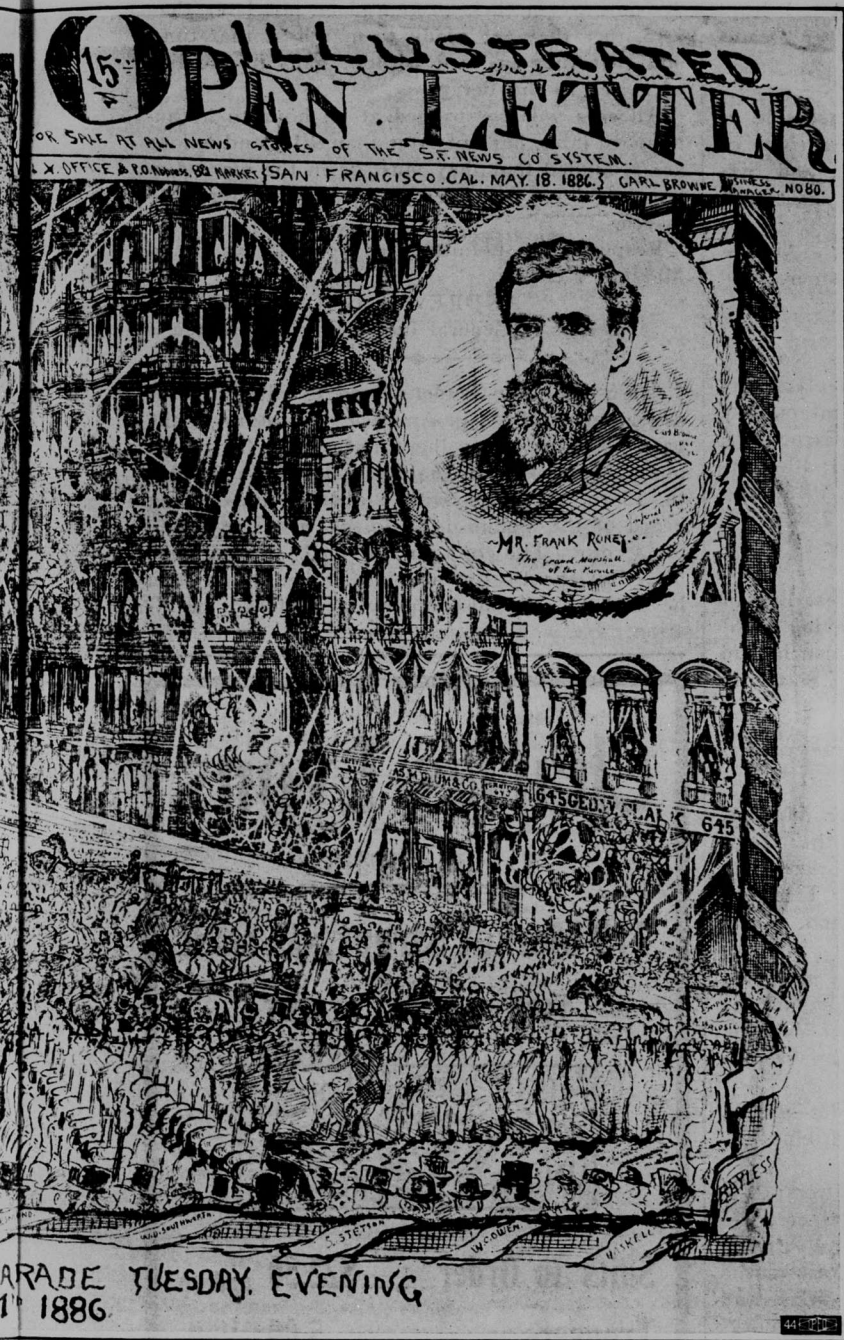
impressive sights witnessed up to that time by the people of San Francisco. Enthusiasm ran high, and cheer upon cheer greeted the marchers as from ten to fourteen thousand laborers, preceded by bands and carrying torches, transparencies and flags of many colors, paraded through the main thoroughfares of the city. Red fire and Roman candles were present in large quantities, and made the occasion one to be long remembered.

Mr. Roney, as grand marshal, and his staff of aides, were preceded by a platoon of thirty members of the Coast Seamen's Union in uniforms of white and navy blue. Following them came Governor Stoneman and staff on horseback. Next in line were the delegates in the Federation of Trades and Labor Organizations, representing the following associations, whose names are given for the purpose of showing the extraordinary strength of the central body in those early years: Mechanics' and Laborers' Association, International Workingmen's Association, and Typographical Union, No. 56, all of Stockton; Coast Seamen's Union, Eureka Branch; Knights of Labor, No. 855, and the Mechanics' and Laborers' Association of Sacramento; Coast Seamen's Union, San Pedro Branch; Mechanics' and Laborers' Association of Visalia. The following organizations were of San Francisco: Knights of Labor, Nos. 2999, 3555, 2860, 1390, 4951, Cigar Makers' International Union, Pacific Coast Stationary Engineers, Tailors' Union, Typographical Union, No. 21, Pavers' Union, Marble Polishers' and Rubbers' Union, No. 2, Stone Cutters' Union, International Workingmen's Association, Bricklayers' Association, Lathers' Protective Association, Coast Seamen's Union, Machinists' Union, Steamshipmen's Protective Association, Socialist Labor Party, White Cooks' and Waiters' Union, Journeymen Bakers' Union, International Furniture Makers' Union, No. 15 (German Branch), International Furniture Makers' Union (English Branch), Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League, Iron Molders' Union, Ship and Steamboat Joiners' Association, Pacific Coast Firemen's Union, Journeymen Shipwrights' Association, Bag and Satchel Makers' Union, Brass Makers' Union, Can Makers' Protective Union, Bookbinders' Protective and Benevolent Association, Wharf-builders' Association, Longshore Lumbermen's Association, Boiler Makers' Union, Iron Trades Council, Iron Laborers' Protective Association, Pressmen's Union, Musicians' Reciprocal Protective Union, Cigarpackers' International Union, Harness, Collar and Saddle Makers' Union, Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Coopers' Union, Window Glass Workers' Union, Glove Makers' Union and the Clerks' Protective Union.

Following this group of delegates, were members of the above unions, marching in thirteen divisions and equipped with fireworks and torches, transparencies and floats of various sorts and descriptions.

It was stated that the parade was about seven miles in length, and that it required almost two hours for it to pass a given point. After being reviewed by Grand Marshal Roney and Governor Stoneman, accompanied by their respective staffs, the procession disbanded after an evening of enthusiasm, as one newspaper declared, "entirely unprecedented even in political campaigns."

The occasion was truly a gala day for the workers of San Francisco, and it was many years before the celebration of this, the first legal Labor Day in the United States, was eclipsed by other celebrations of the hosts of organized labor in the State of California.



Reproduced
from an
Old and Torn
Copy of
"The People's
Illustrated
Open Letter."

ization was Frank Roney, an iron molder, who had been very prominent in the Kearny movement of the later '70s, and who had organized the Seamen's Protective Association in the early '80s, and was for some time president of the old Trades Assembly. He had early conceived the idea of forming a federation of those unions in the same or similar trades, and it was mainly through his advocacy of this new plan of organization that the "Representative Council of the Iron Trades" was brought about. As far as I have been able to learn, this is the first organization of its kind among the iron workers in the United States. Later in the same year the "Fed-

ers. Extensive preparations had been made for the celebration. Banks, insurance offices, stock boards and the Produce Exchange, the courts and the city offices, as well as the majority of the shops and factories, closed for the day, while throughout the city the holiday spirit reigned supreme. The morning and afternoon were enjoyed by the picnic crowd which gathered at Woodward's Gardens, where a varied program of vaudeville and athletic sports was rendered. The object of greatest interest, however, was the torchlight procession which had been planned for the evening.

Without doubt, the parade was one of the most

ORDER OF LABOR DAY PARADE.

The parade will start promptly at 9:30 a. m., at the point of formation, Fourteenth and Valencia streets, twelve abreast. The line of march being from Valencia and Fourteenth to Market; to Van Ness Avenue, to Turk; countermarching on Van Ness Avenue on the east side, back to Market, and down Market to the Ferry.

The parade formation is as follows:

Guard of Honor—J. P. McLaughlin, T. A. Reardon, Leo Michelson, E. A. Brown, Wm. Wright, James E. Dillon, John Mahoney, E. S. Hurley, Jas. Curran, John O. Walsh, N. F. Smith, Dean Evans, John Bell, Wm. Simpson, A. L. Hollis, Wm. A. McDonnell, W. F. Flageler, George Bremer, J. J. Monahan, W. H. Army.

First Division.

The First Division will form on the east side of Valencia Street, the union having the right of line resting on the southeast corner of Fourteenth and Valencia and extending south on east side of Valencia.

Grand Marshal—John A. Kelly.

Schuppert's Band of 24 pieces.

Aides to Grand Marshal—Andrew J. Gallagher, Michael Casey, John I. Nolan, W. R. Hagerty, H. Cantrowith, Wm. H. Bemiss, Frank Macdonald, Joseph Duffy, C. A. Nelson, John Coefield. Carriage bearing Hon. P. H. McCarthy, Mayor of San Francisco, and family.

Carriage bearing judges and speakers.

Marshal—A. E. Smith. Aides—John Conlon, H. F. Sheehan.

1—Painters; 2—Auxiliary Painters; 3—Carriage and Auto Painters, No. 603; 4—Varnishers and Polishers; 5—Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510; 6—United Glass Workers; 7—Carpet Mechanics; 8—Window Shade Workers; 9—Furniture Handlers.

Second Division.

The Second Division will form on west side of Valencia Street, the union having the right of line resting on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Valencia, and extending south along the west side of Valencia Street.

Marshal—B. B. Rosenthal. Aides—W. G. De-septe, John A. Holland, Phil. Diez.

Miscellaneous Unions.

Band.

1—Sailors; 2—Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters; 3—Glass Blowers, Float; 4—Box Makers and Sawyers; 5—Brewery Workmen, band; Beer Bottlers and Beer Drivers, drum corps; 6—Gas Workers, drum corps; 7—Pavers and Rammermen, band; 8—Boiler Makers, No. 25; 9—Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 6; 10—Retail Delivery Drivers; 11—Bootblacks; 12—Moving Picture Operators, Float; 13—Boot and Shoe Workers and Cutters; 14—Coopers, Nos. 131 and 65, drum corps of 20 pieces; 15—Ice Wagon Drivers, band; 16—Broom Makers; 17—Newspaper Carriers; 18—Retail Shoe Clerks; 19—Water Workers; 20—Electrical Workers, No. 151; 21—Stereotypers and Electrotypers; 22—Upholsterers; 23—Horse-shoers, band and uniform; 24—Typographical union, No. 21, drum corps; 25—Newspaper Solicitors; 26—Milk Wagon Drivers; 27—Leather Workers; 28—Stable Employees, Float; 29—Waitresses in carryall; 30—Sugar Workers; 31—Barbers; 32—Retail Clerks, No. 432; 33—Grocery Clerks; 34—Cemetery Workers, band.

Third Division.

The Third Division will form on east side of Valencia Street, the union having right of line resting on east line of Valencia and Seventeenth and extending east on Seventeenth Street.

Marshal—Michael Lee. Aides—Fred Clute, John McCarthy.

1—Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association; 2—Golden Gate Lodge of Plasterers; 3—Plasterers' Apprentices; 4—Bricklayers; 5—Cement Workers, band; 6—Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, and Auxiliary; 7—Patent Chimney Build-

ers; 8—Journeyman Stone Cutters; 9—Stone Sawyers; 10—Granite Cutters; 11—Marble Cutters and Finishers; 12—Marble Cutters and Finishers, Auxiliary, No. 44; 13—Casters and Modelers; 14—Mosaic Workers.

Fourth Division.

The Fourth Division will form on west line of Valencia Street, the union having the right of line resting on the west line of Valencia and Seventeenth, and extending west on Seventeenth Street.

City Front Federation, (Labor Council.)

Band and drum corps.

Division Marshals—John O'Connell and Thos. Bryant. Aides—Henry Huntsman and A. E. Brandt.

1—Riggers and Stevedores; 2—Pile Drivers; two floats; 3—Teamsters, No. 85, band and drum corps (24 pieces each); 4—Bay and River Steamboatmen; 5—Alaska Fishermen.

Fifth Division.

The Fifth Division will form on east side of Valencia Street, the union having the right of line resting on east line of Valencia and Sixteenth Streets, and extending east on Sixteenth Street.

Division Marshal—John T. Burns. Aides—Wm. A. Cole, F. E. Maxwell, A. Messmer, Fred Fewster, J. L. Fisher.

Band.

1—Carpenters, No. 22; 2—Carpenters, No. 304; 3—Carpenters, No. 483, band; 4—Carpenters, No. 616; 5—Carpenters, No. 95; 6—Carpenters, No. 423, band; 7—Carpenters, No. 766; 8—Carpenters, No. 1082; 9—Carpenters, No. 422, band; 10—Carpenters, No. 1640; 11—Carpenters, No. 1913; 12—Amalgamated Carpenters, Branches, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; 13—Wood Carvers and Modelers.

Sixth Division.

The Sixth Division will form on west line of Valencia Street. Molders' Union, having right of line, will form on west line of Valencia and Sixteenth, and extending west on Sixteenth Street.

Division Marshal—David Campbell. Aides—Arthur Beaver and Albert Wynn.

Band.

1—Molders; drum corps; 2—Boiler Makers, No. 205; 3—Blacksmiths; 4—Blacksmiths' Helpers; 5—Steam Fitters; 6—Electrical Workers, No. 633; 7—Pattern Makers; 8—Stationary Firemen; 9—Machine Hands; 10—Machinists, band.

Seventh Division.

The Seventh Division will form on east side of Valencia Street. Plumbers' Union, having the right of line, resting on the east side of Valencia and Fifteenth Street, and extending east on Fifteenth Street.

Division Marshal—E. A. Clancy. Aides—D. W. Welch, D. Graham, R. Smith and R. Elkins.

Band.

1—Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters; 2—Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Helpers; 3—Steam Fitters and Sprinklers' Helpers; 4—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; 5—Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers; 6—Gas and Electrical Fixture Hangers; 7—Electrical Workers, No. 6; 8—Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; 9—Sheet Metal Workers, band; 10—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Apprentices; 11—Elevator Constructors; 12—Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers; 13—Brass and Chandelier Workers; 14—Hoisting Engineers; 15—Steam Engineers; 16—Building Material Team Drivers, band; 17—Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association; 18—Lumber Clerks' Association; float; 19—United Laborers, band 24 pieces; 20—Slate and Tile Roofers.

Eighth Division.

The Eighth Division will form on west line of Valencia Street, Printing Pressmen having right of line, resting on west line of Valencia and Fifteenth Streets, and extending west on Fifteenth.

Allied Printing Trades.

Division Marshal—Thos. P. Garrity.

Band.

1—Pressmen; 2—Mailers; 3—Press Assistants; 4—Bookbinders; 5—Photo Engravers; float.

The Grand Marshal and his aides will swing out of line at California and Drumm Streets, as will also the Mayor and judges, from whence they will review the parade.

The Guard of Honor will proceed to the Ferry and will see to it at that place that the way is made clear and kept so, in order that there will be no blockade when unions are disbanding at the Ferry. Unions are requested to proceed to Shellmound Park.

Division Marshals will keep in mind the fact that they must see to it that the unions in their division are in their proper place not later than 9:15, that they are ready to march at that time, and that they proceed without gaps in the line of march to the Ferry.

All cars will be stopped at an hour to be announced later, but not later than 9:15, and unions are reminded that they must be in the place designated above not later than 9:15, and ready to march.

Respectfully submitted, at request of Grand Marshal Kelly.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,

Secretary General Labor Day Committee.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens used to illustrate the development of art in America by a story of the past. He said that in the 'forties a rich Bostonian built a fine house in the Back Bay. He decided to adorn the lawn with statuary, and having heard of the Venus de Milo, he wrote to Rome for a copy. The copy duly arrived. It was marble. But the Boston man no sooner got it than he sued the railroad company for \$2500 for mutilation. He won the suit, too.

Charles Lyons

London Tailor

719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.

**AND
1432 FILLMORE STREET**



Suits to Order \$22.50 and up
Trousers 5.00 " "
Overcoats 22.50 " "

Established Thirty-five Years

¶ Carries the largest stock of woollens on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.

WHAT TRADE UNIONISM HAS DONE FOR THE COOKS AND WAITERS.

By Arthur H. Dodge.

One afternoon in January, 1901, a handful of cooks and waiters met in Molders' Hall, a shabby little place on Mission street, just below Sixth. A union was about to be organized to end conditions that closely resembled slavery.

Twelve hours per day in stifling kitchens, and without one day's rest in seven, had made the life of a culinary drudge about as dreary an existence as can be imagined. Occasionally these drudges, in desperation, would buy other situations through employment agencies, but of little avail, because everywhere industrial conditions in their craft were the same.

At this meeting, Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 30, was organized; and five months after its members went on strike for one day's rest in seven. Then the storm broke. The San Francisco Restaurant Keepers' Association stubbornly refused to recognize the justice of this demand, and the outcome was a long industrial struggle. It was during this time that the Citizens' Alliance entered the arena, and promised to crush the new union before it became troublesome.

Mr. Herbert George, with much fervor, urged that the boycotting of restaurants by agitators, who often shouted "Unfair house," was against the best American traditions, etc., etc.

But trade unionists, nowadays, care little for traditions. What they need, and are willing to make sacrifice for, are better working conditions; and that is why they refused to eat in houses that failed to display the union card. Mark well these three words—the union card.

The battle was next carried into the fashionable district north of Market street, and one by one leading chefs and stewards were induced to join No. 30.

Just twelve months after the inauguration of the strike an agreement was signed by the Restaurant Keepers' Association and the cooks and waiters. The culinary crafts had won a shorter workday, a uniform wage scale, and one day's rest in seven.

And democratic San Francisco had won the distinction of being the first city in America to recognize the toilers who cook and serve our meals.

THE TENDENCIES OF THE DAY.

By Robert Hunter.

Certain tendencies of the day should make all thoughtful men pause and consider.

We all recognize the marvelous increase of wealth that has taken place in this country.

We all see the growing power of the few and the wide-spread poverty of the many.

We all know that the natural resources of the country are becoming the possessions of the few.

We see immensely valuable forests being cut down, incredibly valuable ores taken from the earth, enormous industries arising in all parts of the land.

We see men amassing fabulous fortunes so that our multi-millionaires have already become the wonder of the world.

We see great universities and libraries and laboratories being founded with endowments that pass belief.

We see great funds being put aside to advance education, to pension the clergy and the learned, to reward heroes, to forward the work of research, and to carry on a multitude of philanthropies.

We see one man, who, in his possessions and power, surpasses Lorenzo the Magnificent.

We see a nation's food, a nation's building, a nation's transportation, and a nation's industry, owned and dominated by a handful of industrial grand dukes.

We see the political parties, the press and the

Government of ninety millions passing into the hands of the few.

And not only do we in America observe these tendencies, but the whole world observes them.

Occasionally a foreign inquirer watches our development and warns us that we follow the path of Rome.

French, Italian, English and German visitors return home convinced that we are in the rapids of a revolution that leads not to freedom but to despotism.

They see the sons and daughters of our industrial grand dukes becoming idle and effeminate victims of luxury and vice, eagerly joining themselves to the decaying aristocracies of Europe.

And as the foreigners watch us with curious concern, so, too, more and more of our own people are wondering to what end we move.

August Belmont sees the coming of the man on horseback and the rule of the country by Cossacks.

Leslie M. Shaw sees imminent a mighty civil war, class pitted against class to end, perhaps, in chaos and ruin.

Henry Watterson fears the rule of a mob that will rob, rape and murder.

And thus we find the whole world troubles about the future in America.

And curiously enough in the midst of these worries and dire predictions comes the message of Socialism.

It alone seeks to discover the causes of our misery, of our economic warfare, of our social wrongs, and it alone pretends to offer a solution.

It offers almost the only note of hope; it alone holds out a great and beautiful ideal, and it alone preaches an ethic that leads men to live and work for the common good.

It preaches the abolition of classes, the democratization of industry, and the brotherhood of man.

It has something precious and ennobling to offer to a sick, weary and anxious world.

It fills the hearts of men with social idealism and a passion for the common good, to take the place of selfishness of class, or of group or of individual.

And yet, marvel of marvels, it is perhaps the most hated doctrine preached in the world today.

Its very name rouses a passionate hatred. It is attacked venomously by the clergy, by the statesmen, by the press.

They refuse even to try to understand it, and seek desperately to hoot it out of countenance, to damn it by lies and wicked insinuations.

And what is most strange of all, they hear without resentment those that speak of the coming of American Czars and Cossacks, of approaching civil wars and even of an American Rome.

But let any one speak of the coming of Socialism, and the powerful have no ears to hear, or eyes to see, or brains to think. Then they cease almost to be human, and seem to have only stomachs and appetites and possessions and prejudice.

And therefore once more let it be said: that "the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

"Society is like a lawn, where every roughness is smoothed, every bramble eradicated, and where the eye is delighted by the smiling verdure of a velvet surface. He, however, who would study nature in its wilderness and variety, must plunge into the forest, must explore the glen, must storm the torrent, and dare the precipice."—Washington Irving.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Dore Studio

GROUND FLOOR

2308 MISSION ST., Between 19th and 20th
SAN FRANCISCO**ALL THE LATEST STYLES**

The Very Best Enlargement FREE with Panel Order.

FINEST POST CARDS

Stamp Photos and Photo-Buttons.

COPIES and ENLARGEMENTS

of Old Pictures.

GOOD 16x20 FRAMES at LOW PRICES

No Coupons. No Agents.

J. G. HUCKS,

Proprietor.

GEO. R. BUTLER,

Operator.

Pacific Rolling Mill Co.**Structural Steel****Cast Iron****Railroad Work**

General Office and Works

17th and Mississippi Streets

Sales Office

908 Crocker Building

SAN FRANCISCO

J. J. Olsen

W. C. Olsen

New Orleans Coffee Parlor344 } Market St.
446 }

Phone Douglas 1390

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN**FUNERAL DIRECTOR**

1919 MISSION STREET

Between 15th and 16th Streets

SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
HOME M 1919

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 26, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., by Vice-President Rosenthal.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent; Delegate Clancy appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials — Cracker Bakers — F. Doherty. Cooks' Helpers—L. Spinaz, vice J. Donohoe. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Rev. L. B. Briggs, stating that he would be glad to comply in the observance of Labor Sunday. From Commonwealth Club, stating that their committee would address the Council on September 2, 1910. From Tobacco Workers, No. 74, complying with request of Council, and forwarding amount of Los Angeles assessment. From District Council of Painters, inclosing credentials for Bro. Jos. Tuite, as a member of arbitration panel. From A. F. of L., acknowledgment of receipt of list of new officers and continuance of bonds. From Waiters, No. 30, requesting that secretary of Council ask President Gompers for an early decision on their case. From Chicago Federation of Labor, stating that they would issue appeals to affiliated unions for Los Angeles. From Stage Employees, No. 16, inclosing \$5 for Labor Day tickets. Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, request for a boycott on the Ingleside Dairy. Referred to Label Section—From Label Trades Department of A. F. of L., calling attention to the necessity of demanding Tobacco Workers' label. Referred to Woman's Union Label League—From Civic Department of California Club, indorsing request for factory inspector. Referred to Home Industry Organization of Building Trades Council —From Home Industry League, relative to exhibition of home products on Labor Day. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Stockton Central Labor Council, relative to the unfair Samson Iron Works. From International Molders' Union, in relation to Buck's Stove & Range Co. Referred to Strike Committee—From Metal Polishers, No. 128, reduction of members assessable. Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134, submitting name of marshal and aides.

Communications were received from Upholsters, No. 28, asking that president and secretary act as part of conference committee on their wage scale; also from Furniture and Carpet Merchants' Association, stating that they had appointed a committee to confer with this Council; on this matter the president and secretary were instructed to comply. Communication from Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216, inclosing complimentary tickets for their ball to be held in aid of strikers against Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., Saturday evening, September 3, 1910. The invitation was accepted with thanks. Communication from Waiters, No. 30, requesting the Council to raise the boycott on Moraghan's Cafe. On motion the request was complied with. From Workmen's Circle, No. 114, requesting Council to send a representative to mass meeting to be held at Building Trades Temple, August 28, 1910, for the benefit of the striking cloak makers of New York. On motion the request was complied with and Delegate Walsh was appointed to represent the Council.

Reports of Unions—Broom Makers—Business fair; request a demand for union label on broom. Cigar Makers—Have assessed themselves 25 cents per week to assist strikers at Tampa, Florida. Pile Drivers—Hearst Estate building wharf with non-union labor.

Label Section—Will meet Wednesday even-

ing, September 7, 1910; agitation committee doing good work.

Executive Committee—The committee reported progress on the case of Willapa Trades and Labor Assembly, and on the matter of unionizing the shop of Nugent & Covey. The committee recommended relative to the resolutions presented by Stereotypers' Union in relation to E. A. Hayes, that in view of this being a jurisdictional dispute between Pressmen and Stereotypers that the unions involved be advised to refer their grievance to Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades Council for adjudication; concurred in. The committee recommended the donation of \$50 to the Cigar Makers of Tampa, Florida; concurred in. Also recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Hippodrome Theatre, Market street, near McAllister; concurred in. The committee reported on Newspaper Solicitors' matter that a committee of three had been appointed to ascertain the position of the Publishers' Association relative to them recognizing the Solicitors' Union. The committee announced the appointment of Bros. Gallagher, Army and O'Connell. Bro. Gallagher requested permission to withdraw his name from said committee for obvious reasons, and same was granted; concurred in. The Water Workers' vs. Plumbers' jurisdictional dispute, the committee recommended the matter be referred to the A. F. of L., with a request for an immediate decision; the men to be employed on the job to receive the highest rate of wages paid thereon. Amended, that the matter be referred to the A. F. of L., for an immediate decision, and that in the meantime the Water Workers hold jurisdiction over said work, with the understanding that whatever the decision of the A. F. of L. is, it shall be binding upon all unions involved in this dispute; and further that unions losing jurisdiction by decision of the A. F. of L. shall relinquish said work; carried, 111 in favor, 66 against.

Delegate Coefield raised a point of order on the above motion on the ground that it was a negative and affirmative motion, and further that it decided a jurisdictional dispute which this Council had no authority to do. The chair ruled the point of order well taken and the motion out of order. Delegate Himmel, who had moved the amendment, appealed from the decision of the chair on the above point of order. A vote being taken, the decision of the chair was not sustained by a vote of 65 in favor, 102 against. The previous question was moved and put on the above amendment by a vote of 87 in favor, 76 against. The motion as amended was then voted upon and carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Delegate Walsh of the Molders moved that the secretary be instructed to wire the A. F. of L. for a decision on the Water Workers' matter. Amended that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the A. F. of L., instead of telegraphing; amendment carried.

At this time the Council took up the dispute between the culinary unions over a settlement made with Chas. Corey, whose saloon had been unfair for three months. After some discussion, it was moved to advise the Joint Conference Board to call a special meeting to discuss the Corey settlement, the Council to be represented at said meeting; motion carried.

Receipts—Painters, No. 19, \$20; Granite Cutters, \$4; Material Teamsters, No. 216, \$12; Waiters, No. 30, \$20; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Web Pressmen, \$6; Stage Employees, \$4; Musicians, No. 6, \$12; Gas Workers, \$10; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Electrical Workers, No. 6, \$12; Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, \$6; Retail Clerks, \$5;

Carpenters, No. 1082, \$12; Barbers, \$14; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Grocery Clerks, \$2; Janitors, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$4. Total, \$195.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$4; telegram, \$2; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, \$18; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; donation to Cigar Makers, Tampa, Florida, \$50. Total, \$159.

Adjourned at 11:55 p. m.

P. S. —Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

GEORGE AUGER & CO., in "Jack, the Giant Killer"; BERT KALMAR & JESSIE BROWN; JACK ARTOIS DUO; THE BISON CITY FOUR; McKAT & CANTWELL; MR. & MRS. ERWIN CONNELLY in W. S. Gilbert's Dramatic Contrast "Sweethearts"; THE KRAGS TRIO; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Hit, THE TOP O' TH' WORLD DANCERS and the Original "Collie Ballet" in "KRIS KRINGLE'S DREAM."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.

All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Use an Automatic Telephone
IN YOUR HOME AND BUSINESS

QUICK — CLEAR — SECRET
NO WAITING

LET US TELL YOU MORE ABOUT IT

333 GRANT AVE. 1369 FRANKLIN STREET
PHONE C 5519 PHONE A 2128
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

U
N
I
O
N



M
A
D
E
!!

ASK YOUR CARRIER FOR THE

UNION BUTTON

S. F. Newspaper Carriers'

Protective Union

No. 12831 A. F. of L.

Patronize UNION CARRIERS ONLY

Established 1867

THE OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS

Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland, California

Savings, Trust and Commercial

Capital (paid in).....

\$1,000,000.00

Surplus and Profits.....

642,371.44

Deposits.....

19,029,842.00

Officers

W. W. GARTHWAITE, President

W. B. DUNNING, Vice-President

HENRY ROGERS, Vice-President

J. Y. ECCLESTON, Cashier and Secretary

SAMUEL BRECK, Assistant Cashier

F. A. ALLARDT, Assistant Cashier

LESLIE F. RICE, Assistant Cashier

J. A. THOMSON, Assistant Secretary

Directors

M. L. REQUA

GEO. H. COLLINS

HORACE DAVIS

ARTHUR H. BREED

W. B. DUNNING

HENRY ROGERS

W. W. GARTHWAITE

J. Y. ECCLESTON

J. P. EDOFF

A. BORLAND

JAMES K. MOFFITT

San Francisco's Water Pure and Wholesome.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water used by the people of San Francisco are made at regular intervals by the Board of Health with the view of comparing the quality of the water with that of other cities and of determining whether or not prevailing typhoid fever and kindred diseases are caused from the water supply.

That San Francisco is fortunate in being extremely well-protected at all times against such diseases and enjoys the use of the most potable water of any large city in the United States is

shown by the following reports of the City Bacteriologist and the City Chemist:

Executive Office F—No. 1
Headquarters Department of Public Health,
1085 Mission Street.
San Francisco, Cal., July 25th, 1910.

To the Health Officer:

Following is the result of bacteriological examination of samples of water taken from various sources of the Spring Valley Water Company by inspectors of this department on July 19th:

Lab. No.	Location	Source	Colonies per c.c.	B. Coli Communis
9067	Clay Street	Tank	260	Absent
9068	Presidio Heights	Tank	425	Absent
9071	North Merced	Lake	250	Absent
9072	South Merced	Lake	230	Absent
9073	Honda	Lake	480	Absent

Respectfully,
(Signed) SIDNEY R. DANNENBAUM,
Bacteriologist.

Lab. No.	SOURCE	Date—1910.	CLEAR OR TURBID	Total Solids	Loss on Ignition	Fixed Residue	Chlorine	Nitrites	NITROGEN AS			Oxygen Consumed
									Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	
1	Clay Street Tank	July 5	Clear	227	96	131	17	None	Traces	0.002	0.012	1
2	Lombard Street Reservoir	July 5	Sl. Turbid	211	75	136	23	None	None	0.008	0.068	2
3	Francisco Street Reservoir	July 5	Clear	255	78	177	21	None	Traces	0.004	0.076	3
4	Presidio Heights	July 5	Clear	261	82	178	19	None	Traces	0.008	0.088	4
5	Clarendon Heights	July 5	Clear	268	92	176	19	None	None	0.008	0.088	5
6	Potrero Heights	July 5	Clear	253	78	175	29	None	None	0.008	0.056	6
7	College Hill Reservoir	July 5	Sl. Turbid	134	58	76	19	None	None	0.062	0.066	7
8	University Mound Reservoir	July 5	Clear	278	109	161	19	None	None	0.062	0.0183	8
9	South Lake Merced	July 5	Sl. Turbid	281	93	188	55	None	Traces	0.002	0.062	9
10	North Lake Merced	July 5	Clear	276	102	174	55	None	None	0.008	0.070	10
11	Lake Honda (screen house)	July 5	Clear	141	70	71	19	None	None	0.008	0.132	11
									None	0.022	0.072	12

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A special plea was made by the Labor Day committee at last Sunday's meeting to impress upon the members the importance of participating in the parade of next Monday. An automobile will be provided for the lady and veteran members. Banners and flags will be used to help the enthusiasm of the occasion. Labor Day comes but once a year, and there are thousands who will walk next week for the sole purpose of giving homage to the cause of trade unionism. When a committee gives such evidence of energy as has No. 21's men attending to this work, it is reasonable to ask that their work be recognized, and their request heeded. Every man and woman who possibly can should swell the ranks next Monday morning. The line of march is not long. The printers are in the first division. This means that it will be easy to parade. Turn out, show your colors, and assist organized labor on its own way. President White will be the marshal, and Vice-Presidents Bonnington and Hollis the aides.

There was not a very large attendance at last Sunday's gathering. There was, however, an amplitude of oratory. Two delegates will be sent to the Los Angeles convention of the California State Federation of Labor. The election will take place at the September meeting at 2:30 o'clock. The announced candidates so far give assurance of lively competition, and the list is likely to grow.

Upon the recommendation of the executive committee, concurred in by the union, there will be levied an assessment of one and one-half per cent for ten months on earnings of \$30 or over

for the purpose of providing money to entertain the I. T. U. convention next year. A committee will be appointed to outline the work to be done, and to suggest the various sub-committees needed.

A column was taken in this special edition of the "Labor Clarion" to boom the union label.

Full reports were presented from the various standing committees, and, as usual, the label committee came in for the most praise for its evidence of hard and telling work. The committee was enlarged by amending the law. It is to have eight members.

The report of the executive committee dealt exhaustively with the question of improving the sanitary conditions of the newspaper composing rooms. A great deal of good work has been done in this connection, and the committee was given full power to complete negotiations.

H. S. Peters (transfer from apprentice roll), A. R. Altwine, Miss L. H. Carey, G. G. Mullany (apprentice), H. W. Dockham and Thos. S. Feeny, Jr., applied for membership. Geo. F. Trone, H. S. Brombacher and Sam Less (apprentice) were duly elected. The last two, together with Phil McFarland (at the request of Los Angeles Union), were initiated.

Forty-four cards were deposited during the month, and fifty withdrawn.

Two copies of Miss Lucile Eaves' book entitled "A History of California Labor Legislation" were purchased.

Eugene Donovan presented a preliminary report as one of our I. T. U. delegates.

The sum of \$25 was donated to the cloak and shirt makers of New York.

President Mrs. Lizzie Williams, Mrs. E. L. Nolan, Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell and Mrs. L. C. Walden, representing the Woman's Union Label League, addressed the union, outlining the aims of the league, asking for support, and stating that it was desired to have a woman inspector of factories, workshops and stores where women are employed. The union indorsed the league, and will advocate the factory inspector.

The officers and members were invited to attend the services at the First Congregational Church next Sunday evening. The occasion will be appropriate to Labor Day.

The action of the committee endeavoring to bring about a permanent condition of affairs in the Allied Printing Trades Council was indorsed.

The printers' rialto is beginning to look as it did before we entertained the month of April, 1906. Bert Janes came to town last week, Lou Small is back from New York, Val Hassmer has returned from a prolonged stay in Salt Lake City, and word comes of the announced intention of several other of the "old timers" who want to be on the camping ground for the coming I. T. U. convention.

Who is the oldest printer in active harness today? "The American Press" would like to know. Jefferson M. Hickman of Kent, O., has been a printer for fifty-nine years, and is still working. The paper quoted says it will gladly publish a photograph and story in connection with the man holding the long-distance record. Here is a chance for a large number of San Franciscans, for the west always leads. What is the matter with J. K. Phillips, James S. Turner, D. G. Lewis, Frank Wandress, or a score of other names that come to the "Labor Clarion" mind?

It Won't Work

By Ernest L. Reguin.

Nothing is oftener said against Socialism than, "It is all very beautiful, but, it won't work." Now, of course, if that is true, the Socialists are crazy. We have asylums built especially for people whose ideas won't work. If your notion of things doesn't work you speedily get into trouble. Get the notion that a gun isn't loaded, and see what happens. Your notion doesn't work, but the gun does and there is a hurry call for the ambulance. Your ideas regarding the gun were unsound, i. e., insane. So if Socialism won't work, we're crazy sure.

But, have you ever considered the present scheme of things from a critical point of view? Did you ever stop work long enough to take a good think and realize that this capitalist system under which we now live is very ugly, and it doesn't work? I don't know that anybody is so crazy as to think that the present order was planned for the benefit of mankind. I don't suppose anyone is so crazy as to really think it is not a very good system for a select few of mankind. But, I do say—and this is the Socialist indictment of capitalism—that it produces only evil results to humanity at large. And since the practicability of anything is measured by its good results, I say that capitalism is not practicable, it doesn't work.

Life is the measure of any industrial system. Life—well nourished, protected, abundant, triumphant over disease, poverty, and death—only a system that fosters such life can be said to work. You say capitalism is here, and we are all alive. True, but, every eight minutes somewhere in the United States a child dies as a result of under-feeding. I do not say that the child has starved to death; but, not having had enough proper food, it has been so weakened that it has fallen a prey to disease it could resist if properly and sufficiently fed. Think of it, day in and day out, the year around, the babies wither and die, one hundred and eighty a day. Sixty while you work and sixty while you play. Sixty while you sleep! And, yet, you think the present capitalist system works!

We are here and alive, and the system goes on. Yes, but how abundant is that life? Parents are so poor that two millions of the children who survive the semi-starvation of their infancy are taken from the schools and put to work to eke out the income of the family. Child labor is an evil result of capitalism, and proves thereby its impracticability.

But it is not the children alone that suffer. Womanhood is dragged into the industrial mills, put to unnatural tasks and at unnatural times. Women's wages are needed to supplement that of father or husband, so the family may not suffer want. Three million women bear testimony to the fact that capitalism works—they. And while these five million labor and moil and toil, five million able-bodied men go idle and face want and destitution. We Socialists are just crazy enough to say that a system of society that supplants five million able-bodied men with five million weak women and tender children doesn't work to our satisfaction, or for the best interest of humanity.

But, of course, all this is a fine thing for the capitalist. Jobs that can be managed by women and children are given to them for such wages not as will itself support a family, but that will add enough to the husband's or father's wages to support the family. And the idle men are kept hanging around so that the men doing men's work will realize all the beauties and advantages of competition.

I take it back. Capitalism works fine. It puts

the women and children to work and frees men from their jobs so they can come and compete for your job. And then when these free men (and most of us are free this way sometimes), when these free men compete for our jobs, either we must slave for longer hours or shorter pay or we are freed from our employment, and these free men slave in our places. Well, we slave for shorter pay in the long run, and we have to send the boy or girl to work or have the wife leave her household duties and earn wages somewhere, somehow. In which latter case, of course, some more men are freed to compete for our job.

And so humanity toils on. The inventive genius of mankind has liberated to our use the forces of nature in such abundance that our labor today is ten and twenty times as productive as one hundred years ago. Yet infants die of under-feeding, women and children toil hard for the barest pittance, and man is pitted against man till in their competitive struggle for existence all are dragged down into the depths of poverty. Only the masters of the bread find life abundant. The wealth of the earth is theirs.

The capitalists own all the means of producing and distributing wealth, but they manage it only to make profit and accumulate wealth for themselves. A system, like this, that leaves the masses in misery doesn't work and every movement today in politics proclaims that it doesn't work. Political corruption, and moral corruption, are traced alike to the door of capitalistic business that prostitutes the public welfare for private advantage. And every move against corporate wealth asserts the necessity of the people managing industry, instead of allowing the capitalists to continue in control. Railroad regulation, municipal ownership, yes, the demand of the union for recognition and conference on wages, hours and shop rules, alike assert that the capitalistic scheme of allowing a man to own and run his business as he pleases won't work. That the only thing that will work is the Socialist plan of having the people run the industries of the country in their own behalf.

The Socialist does not propose any half-way measure like railroad regulation, or trust supervision. If we can get men able enough to regulate railroads or supervise trusts effectively, in the teeth of the skilled financiers and the lawyers of the railroads and the trusts hired to nullify that regulation and supervision, we can get men able enough to run railroads and trusts as a public enterprise, and for the benefit of the people when the aforesaid financiers and lawyers are separated from their jobs by the nation acquiring possession of the corporations they represented.

Socialism won't work, say the capitalists. And they express great dissatisfaction with the way the people run certain public enterprises. But their dissatisfaction is nothing to that of the people with the way the capitalists run their capitalistic enterprises. And most of the trouble with public enterprises today results from some capitalist trying to graft off the public, with bad material or skimpy work. No! brothers of the union labor, this capitalist system is framed up to skin you of the product of your toil and enrich the capitalist. When it comes to supplying the people with food, clothing and shelter in abundance, it won't work. You are crazy if you think it will.

"It does not matter whether a man toil for months on a few inches of his canvas or cover a palace front with color in a day so only that it be with a solemn purpose that he have filled his heart with patience or urged his hand to haste." —Ruskin.

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Sept., Silver on Black.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up
Market 1511
or Home M 1511

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

THE CURSE OF POVERTY.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 persons in actual poverty in the United States. Not that there are so many in distress, but that much of the time, they are underfed, improperly housed and poorly clothed. According to the census report, there are nearly 90,000 persons in the almshouses of this country. It is probable that the total number of public and private abnormal dependents in the United States is not less than 3,000,000, or one-thirtieth of the total population of the country, for whom is expended about \$250,000,000, or one-tenth of the total wage income of all manufacturing establishments of the country. Every year about 10 per cent of those who die in New York have pauper burial. New York City alone spends \$35,000,000 a year in charity.

There are over 1,000,000 paupers (exclusive of casual paupers), in the United Kingdom. Fifty million dollars is spent in London alone for the poverty-stricken. Thirty per cent of the people are below the "poverty line," making altogether about 1,500,000 in this one city whose condition is such as to require assistance of many kinds. It is needless to say that thousands of deaths are directly due to the long-continued underfeeding and exposure, and of these the young children suffer most. The late Sir Henry Campbell stated that "there are 12,000,000 people in the British Isles who are in this deplorable condition. In addition to these there are over 2,500,000 persons who actually receive public relief in the course of one year." In London, in 1904, one person in every three died in the workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum. The bread lines in our great cities are not composed exclusively of tramps and vagabonds. There are large numbers of bona fide workingmen in these lines who are out of jobs, and who, in many cases, have come to the city for the purpose of finding work. No artificial method of supplying jobs for these men will suffice. We must find a normal system which will permit men to live with their families and build up their homes. The farm colony is a failure, so far as city men are concerned. Perhaps its worst effect is the "institutionalizing" of the workingman. The average man cannot survive this ordeal.

While large numbers of the poor are dependent upon charity—and it would be disastrous in some cases if this charity were withheld—the average workingman does not want charity. He wants justice and he wants work. The Charity Organization Society of New York says that from 43 per cent to 52 per cent of the applicants coming to this organization need work rather than relief.

Mr. Samuel Gompers once said: "The workers want more wages; more of the comforts of life; more leisure; more chance for self-improvement as men, as trade unionists, as citizens. These were the wants of yesterday; they are the wants of today; they will be the wants of tomorrow and of tomorrow's morrow. The struggle may assume new forms, but the issue is the immortal one—an effort of the producers to obtain an increasing measure of the wealth that comes from their production."

It is organized labor's job to see that they get it.

Trolley Magnate: "Well, sir, what can I do for you?" Applicant: "I would like a job as conductor on your trolley line. I am one of the legislators who voted you the franchise." Trolley Magnate: "Sorry, but we want only honest men for conductors."

"Trust him with little who, without proofs, trusts you with everything, or, when he has proved you, with nothing."—Lavater.

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—
353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

Phones: Franklin 216 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135



Limousines and Automobiles
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.
26 Third St.
72 Market St. 605 Kearny St.
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

A cordial invitation is extended
UNION LABOR men to visit **LINCOLN MARKET**
to inspect the MEATS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.



First Federal Trust Company

CAPITAL
\$1,500,000

(Owned by the Shareholders of The First National Bank and governed by the same Board of Directors.)

JOSEPH G. HOOPER, Manager.

This Company acts as Administrator, Agent, Assignee, Executor, Receiver and Trustee; takes entire charge of property for absent owners, collects income and disposes of it as directed.

It also deals in bonds and other high class securities, and pays interest on deposits at the rate of

3½ Per Cent Per Annum

The manager invites conference and correspondence on any financial subject.
POST AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

PUMPS

FOR

ALL

PURPOSES

FEED

WATER

HEATERS

MARSH PUMPS PUMPING MACHINERY

Phone Kearny 1457

Simonds Machinery Co.

R.W. SIMONDS

INSTALLING
REPAIRING
MACHINE WORK

12-14 NATOMA ST. SAN FRANCISCO

SOLE

AGENTS

FOR

"Kewanee"

SYSTEM

OF WATER

SUPPLY

The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco

The present Iron Trades Council was organized on March 6, 1901. To William P. McCabe, president, David McLennan, secretary, and R. I. Wisler, chairman of the executive board, the Council's first officers, is due a great deal of the credit for the success of the movement to secure the nine-hour workday. This struggle lasted for ten months, and resulted in shortening the workday by one hour from the ten-hour regime.

Following a period of quietude and resting upon the laurels gained by the 1901 victory, the iron trades proceeded to strengthen its resources, repair its breaks and prepare for the much-desired eight-hour day; for at no time did the Council lose sight of that desirable end. The calamity of 1906 set back the movement, but not for long, as the several affiliated unions were called together in the present Labor Temple, August, 1906, and a declaration issued, putting forth the Council's position upon the eight-hour day.

The Iron Trades Council held continued meetings, with E. H. Misner president, George Sandeman secretary, and John I. Nolan chairman executive board, and in February, 1907, the employers were notified that on May 1, 1907, the shorter workday would be inaugurated. This notice was followed by repeated conferences between the Council's representatives and a like committee from the Metal Trades Association (employers).

On May 1, 1907, all unions affiliated walked out of the shops not conceding the demands. At no time did the negotiations break off, and for six weeks daily conferences were held, in which a delegation from the Civic League was always present. Finally, as it would seem that any common agreement could not be reached, it was determined to leave the drawing up of an agreement to Joseph F. Valentine, for the unions, and James W. Kerr for the employers, which was presented to the conferees, who voted to present it to all parties concerned. The agreement carried with it the recognition of an eight-hour day on a sliding scale decrease of fifteen minutes every six months, beginning December 1, 1908; also the recognition of the unions, and a three-year agreement that the minimum wage scale would stand.

This plan was adopted by the Iron Trades Council.

One remarkable feature established was the recognition of the unions, the first instance in the history of the iron trades.

The success attained in San Francisco invited the formation of similar councils throughout the east, and from this city was sent out the propaganda to all centers to organize. Within a year a national body was organized with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

San Francisco claims the honor of forming the first Iron Trades Council, also the first in the iron trades to gain recognition from the employers of the eight-hour day.

On June 1, 1910, for the first time, the iron trades men of San Francisco started to work under the eight-hour system. As is generally known, the time was reduced each six months by shortening the workday fifteen minutes, and this common-sense plan enabled the employers to adapt themselves to the change.

There was more than the usual amount of satisfaction over the introduction of the shorter workday in this industry, not merely because of the gain to the men, but because, as pioneers in the craft movement, the participants and their friends felt pleased at the result.

The critics, both near and afar, prophesied that friction was bound to come before the cul-

mination of the agreement. In this they were, we are glad to say, disappointed. Both employers and employees lived up to the contract faithfully and observed its spirit, and no amount of pressure from the outside could swerve them from the path of duty.

Congratulations are due the members of the Iron Trades Council at this time for their position in the labor world. The gains made show the wisdom of combination for mutual protection.

Now that the eight-hour day is firmly established in San Francisco and the bay cities, it behooves each member of the Iron Trades Council to strengthen the organization by continuing that loyal support that has made it the foremost Council in the country.

The action of Congress in deciding that the new battleships must be constructed on an eight-hour basis, regardless of whether contractors or sub-contractors do the work, is a death blow to the nine, ten and twelve-hour day in the east. The cry, naturally, of employers, is that conditions under which they compete shall be as nearly uniform as possible. Here we have the United States Government leading the way by insisting that all the hundreds of thousands of dollars it expends in labor in the iron and steel industry shall be performed under the American standard workday. It is only a question of a comparatively short time until the old conditions will change, for there is no possible way whereby a backward step can be taken once the eight-hour day becomes established.

The workers of Los Angeles and in the northwest are on strike for the purpose of installing the eight-hour day in their respective localities. This movement has the warm support and financial backing of the iron trades men of San Francisco. Its object is to place Pacific Coast points on an equal footing—a course that should appeal to all. At this writing the struggle is such as to attract attention all over the country. The men are standing shoulder to shoulder, and are imbued with that loyal spirit that has meant so much to the trade-union movement in the past, and will continue it as a permanent factor in the industrial world for a long time to come.

There is more at stake for this industry than appears at first glance, as the result of the prevailing effort to install the eight-hour day uniformly in the west. Experience has taught the unionists the necessity of a beginning. As soon as the troubles are over and the men gain their point, it will not be long until the mechanics of the middle west and the east will avail themselves of the advantageous position placed at their command by the men of the Pacific Coast. The universal eight-hour day will follow as a matter of course, and those who participated in the strike and lockouts of 1910 will some day have reason to feel doubly proud of their efforts.

Experience has also taught something else. Every industry in which the eight-hour day has become a source of contention has, sooner or later, recognized the futility of opposing the inevitable. It is only a question of time until the employers of the iron trades will find the eight-hour day satisfactory from a business standpoint, and the standard that improves the relations existing between shop and office.

The present officers of the Iron Trades Council are: J. O. Walsh, president; W. E. Jones, vice-president; George Sandeman, secretary; T. A. Reardon, treasurer; D. Sullivan, sergeant-at-arms; executive board—E. A. Brown, J. E. Dillon, P. Buckley, George Sandeman, T. A. Reardon, D. Campbell and H. Gildea.

UNION MEN

you can't match our \$15 suits anywhere for less than \$20 or \$22.50.

We have claimed this frequently, and proven it to thousands of men.

Let us prove it to you. It's the quality of the cloth and the superiority of workmanship that tell the story. All have the UNION LABEL.

New Fall Mixtures \$15

S. N. Wood & Co.

Market at Fourth St.

DO YOU WANT

YOUR SON

TO SECURE A POSITION
WHERE ADVANCEMENT
IS CERTAIN AND SURE?

IF SO—ASK

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

LET THEM EXPLAIN

425 McAllister St., S. F.
16th and San Pablo, Oakland

Tailored Suits

Your idea that you'll have
your next suit made to fit
"SNUG" is correct.

Our showing of TAILOR MADES is complete—the colors are right—the jackets are the right length—of course the prices and terms are RIGHT!

O'Reilly Cloak & Suit Co.

2041 Mission St., near Sixteenth.

GARMENT WORKERS UNION, No. 131.

In the labor movement of San Francisco there is no more loyal and energetic body than Garment Workers' Union, No. 131.

This union, composed of the women workers in the clothing trade, was organized in 1900. Its chief object has been the protection of its members against the evils of Chinese and sweatshop competition.

No class of labor is more in need of the protection that organization affords. By dint of devotion, perseverance and intelligence, the garment workers of San Francisco have increased wages from 10 to 20 per cent, reduced the length of the workday, and improved the general conditions in the workshop in the matter of sanitation, treatment of employees, etc.

In a word, the Garment Workers' Union has made it possible for a woman to earn her livelihood in the clothing trade and at the same time maintain the dignity of womanhood and the blessing of self-respect.

Much of the success of the Garment Workers' Union is due to the use of the union label of that craft, a fac-simile of which is herewith presented:



The label is granted only to firms which observe all the rules of the union. Its appearance upon any article of clothing—coats, pants, vests, overalls, shirts, jumpers, etc.—is a guarantee of good workmanship and fair conditions of employment. Articles which do not bear the label are made mostly by Chinese, or in sweatshops and prisons.

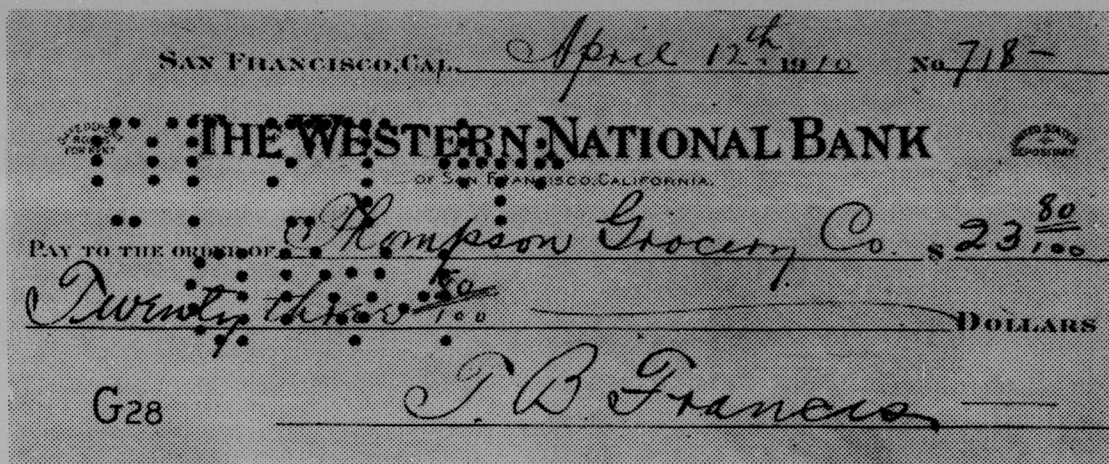
The progress thus far made by the Garment Workers' Union is only a suggestion of what may be accomplished with the united support of the labor movement at large. A more general demand for the Garment Workers' label by the members of other crafts would greatly increase the power of the union to enlarge and protect its membership by compelling the employers and dealers to recognize the label.

The union since its establishment has taken an active part in the work of the general labor movement. In addition to membership in the United Garment Workers of America, the national body of the craft, the union is affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council. In every possible way the organization endeavors to do its full duty to the principles of the labor movement.

A general demand for the Garment Workers' label is a duty which the members of the labor movement owe not only to the Garment Workers, but also to themselves. The union label stands for the principle of mutual help, which principle constitutes the groundwork of the whole labor movement. That movement is strong or weak, not in proportion to its numbers, but in proportion to the extent to which it is animated by the disposition of one trade to help all other trades. This disposition can only be made manifest and effective by a demand for the union label. As a body of women workers, the Garment Workers' Union is peculiarly entitled to the support of every true trade unionist. By helping our sisters we are but discharging the duty of trade unionism and of common manhood. Failure in this respect justifies a strong suspicion of disloyalty both to the labor movement and to the instincts of true manhood.

Every trade unionist and every friend of the women workers should demonstrate his faith by demanding the label of the Garment Workers' Union when purchasing the products of the craft.

Beware of imitations, and don't be put off with anything "just as good"!



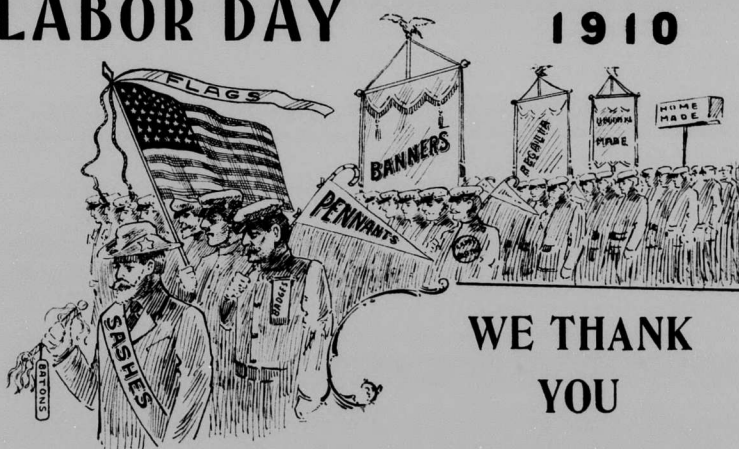
My Dear Son: I regret to learn that you have lost some money by reason of the payment of a bill in cash to an unauthorized collector. The mere fact that he presented a printed billhead was no assurance that he had any authority to make the collection and receipt for your money.

You have a bank account with the Western National Bank, and I cannot understand why you did not pay the bill by check drawn directly to the party to whom you were indebted. You would then have been safe in giving it to the collector, inasmuch as you would have been under no obligation to examine into his credentials, for the bank is responsible to you for the full amount if the check falls into the hands of a dishonest person. When your check is returned to you at the end of the month it must bear the endorsement of the party to whom you made it payable, and is then a legal and indisputable receipt for your money, which you should file away with other vouchers for future reference.

Hereafter deposit all money you receive and pay all of your obligations by check. The bank will attend to your bookkeeping without any expense to you.

I regret that you had to pay the above-mentioned bill again. Let this be a lesson.

Affectionately, YOUR FATHER.

LABOR DAY**1910**

for the liberal patronage you have favored us with and we will endeavor to merit its continuance in the future.

Union Made  **Home Industry**
OUR GUARANTEE

Walter N. BRUNT Company

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, LODGE SUPPLIES, NOVELTIES, Etc.

860 MISSION STREET

Phones { Kearny 1966
Home J 1966

Below 5th
Near U. S. Mint and Emporium

LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Esperanto Studied by Labor.

Washington, D. C.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, attended the International Esperanto Congress held here for the purpose of reporting on the utility of the new universal tongue in breaking down the barriers of speech between labor leaders of different nationalities. The possibility of its adoption in the labor movement will be considered at the next biennial International Congress of Labor held in England.

Police Jail 212 Pickets.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A city ordinance against peaceful picketing passed to break the general strike of brewers, machinists and metal trades mechanics, is declared by local union men to be an infringement of their constitutional rights and in consequence hundreds have volunteered to go to jail rather than submit. The police have already arrested 212. The entire labor movement of the State of California is sending financial support to Los Angeles.

Carmen Get A. F. of L. Charter.

Washington, D. C.—Shopmen, upholsterers and car repairers, making up the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, have applied for and received an international charter from the American Federation of Labor. For almost a year negotiations looking to this end have been carried on, the possibility of amalgamation with the International Association of Car Workers causing the postponement. The I. A. of C. W. finally decided not to amalgamate and the B. of R. C. thereupon received its international charter.

Bullets for Building Laborers.

New Bedford, Mass.—Striking for 30 cents an hour, the hod carriers and building laborers of this city were attacked by the police, who fired volleys in the air to frighten the men back to work. Two carloads of strike breakers have been imported. The strikers are led by Felice Alessandro and Henry Silva, the latter being a native of the Cape Verde Islands.

Colorado Governor Refuses Troops.

Denver, Colorado.—Coal mine operators near Lafayette are clamoring to Governor Shafroth for troops to break the strike in their district, but the Governor says he has no intention of complying with their request.

Mayor of New York Jolts Cops.

New York.—Acting Mayor Mitchell's first official communication to the police department instructed the bluecoats not to interfere with peaceful picketing, nor to use their clubs unless absolutely necessary in the protection of themselves or other parties in danger of life or limb.

Italians Get Protection in United States.

August, Ga.—Governor Brown's action in sending troops to unlawfully deport Italians from the vicinity of the Lookout Mountain Coal and Coke Company's mines, where the miners were refusing to work until they received their pay, is the ground for heavy indemnity demanded by the Italian Government.

Shoe Workers Walk Out.

Salem, Mass.—Immediately following the blacklisting of twenty-five union men, shoe workers in six factories walked out, commencing a strike that threatens to spread to other towns. Members of the Knights of Labor joined forces with the United Shoe Workers in making the tie-up complete. A feature in the strike is the number of women who are taking enthusiastic part.

Diaz Would Kill Paper in United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Juan B. Isabel, Mexican member of Congress just arrived in this city, states that the extradition of Magon, Rivera, Villarreal and Gutierrez de Lara will be asked for immediately upon the publication of the new Mexican liberal paper, whose editors are the above-named political refugees. The Mexican Liberals assert that they will continue to expose the tyrannies of Diaz in spite of threats.

Railroad Telegraphers Win.

Washington, D. C.—The three commissioners appointed, one by the Southern Railway Company, one by the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and one by the Interstate Commerce Commission, have rendered a decision favorable to the operators which grants a raise of 8 per cent in pay, vacation and shorter hours.

500 Detectives to Fight Miners.

Pittsburg, Pa.—To break the strike of the coal miners at Irwin, the Tanney Detective Agency at Pittsburg has shipped 500 "detectives" into the district. Gathered from the saloons of the city with a promise of \$5 a day, these hired thugs are the last desperate effort of the mine owners to smash the strike.

Czar Asks Extradition of Editor.

Boston, Mass.—Because he was a member of the Russian revolutionary party, the Russian Government has demanded the extradition of Julius Vezosal, who has been editing a Lettish socialist paper in this city. Attorneys for the Political Refugee Defense League will defend the prisoner, who has many friends in America.

Non-Unionists Shoot Up Columbus.

Columbus, O.—In the face of an order from Mayor Marshall disarming all strikebreaking crews, plain clothes police were fired upon when they attempted to board and search the company's cars. Governor Harmon's troops have failed to settle the strike as expected by the company. Manager Stewart refuses to arbitrate, although the union has agreed to this plan. Municipal ownership of street railways is now proposed by leading citizens.

Interesting evidence of the spread of western ideas in the east is given in the case of a strike of printers in Teheran, Persia, recently. Not only did all the regular newspapers fail to appear one day, owing to the printers having gone on strike, but the printers themselves published a sheet entitled "Union of Workmen," wherein was given a series of demands with which they hoped their employers would agree. These demands set out the number of working hours per day, the wages to be paid, and the amount of notice to be given in the case of a dismissal, as well as the number of holidays, etc. Many of the papers only failed to appear for three days, so that it is expected that some arrangements or compromise must have been arrived at between the employers and the men, for it is hardly possible that they can have agreed to all the demands set forth in what is undoubtedly a unique document in that country.

It would be hard to surpass the delicate compliment to his chosen fair one, paid on the spur of a moment by an illiterate darkey in the south, when he was married by a white minister. At the conclusion of the ceremony the groom asked the price of the service. "Oh, well," answered the minister, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you." The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot; then, slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes, said: "Lawd, sah, you has ruined me for life; you has, for sure."

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Legee, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth Street

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

Patronize Home Industry

ask for

G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St., Opp. Stockton St.

The Best Coffee Served Here.
Good Things to Eat and Drink.

B. & D. Restaurant NO. 2

37 POWELL STREET

B. & D. No. 1, 178 Third Street
OPEN ALL NIGHT

H. O. DALBY, Manager

Phone Home C 5763

Phone Douglas 5480 Res. Phone Market 1308
Established 1885

Pioneer Horseshoeing Shop

John M. McPherson, Proprietor

PRACTICAL HORSESHOER

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
HORSES PROMPTLY CALLED FOR AND
DELIVERED

323 Mission St.

San Francisco

The Advantages of Municipal Ownership

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Municipal ownership is now the established policy of the City of San Francisco. The charter began this new era at the dawn of the present century. There in it is declared that all public utilities shall be owned and operated by the city.

From the beginning, our police and fire services have been under complete public management and direction. Our streets and sewers have always been free from private control. A crematory for the destruction of garbage and waste is being provided. More than forty years ago was laid the foundation of the great system of parks we possess. Less than ten years later was established the Free Public Library.

American possession of California gave us free public schools. The curse of private slave-rule has never touched our prisons and reformatory institutions. Blessed with a full sense of our duty to the helpless, the infirm and the sick, our hospitals and homes for their care and maintenance have ever been generously provided for.

Recognizing the importance of trade towards the upbuilding of the city, the harbor has always been jealously guarded against the encroachments of private interests. Taught by the history of the great cities of the world that free ports are the foundation of municipal and national prosperity, vessels of every nation have always been welcomed. At our docks and wharves all find accommodation on equal terms. While Oakland, across the bay, has remained a mere suburban dwelling-place, because the Southern Pacific Railroad has controlled its water front, San Francisco, being a free port, has become the first among the cities of the Pacific Coast.

To achieve the promise and the pledge of the charter, there remain of the primary services water, street railways, gas, electricity and the telephone. The vote of the people on the Hetch Hetchy system amply provides for the complete acquirement of a municipal water works. The forty millions of bonds which they approved of at that time will pay for the furnishing of pure water to supply every need of the city for many years.

A beginning of a municipal street railway is assured by the overwhelming vote of the people last December. The \$2,000,000 provided for at that time will pay for the construction and equipment of a system of street railway at least ten miles in route. Although no plans have been drawn, or steps taken towards the construction of the road, half a million dollars are in the municipal treasury for that purpose. Nothing can prevent the consummation of the people's mandate, even if it is delayed.

It behooves San Francisco to hasten the day when the declaration of its charter shall be fulfilled. For half a century its citizens have been wasting a large part of their energy defending their rights and their earnings against the aggressions, tyranny, bribery, corruption and robbery of the plundering public-service corporations. Had but a portion of this wasted effort been devoted to the upbuilding of the city, the magnitude of its trade, the wealth of its people, and the opportunities for a livelihood would be vastly greater, and more stable, than they are today.

Although San Francisco has been more than generous in the granting away of the rights of the people to corporations, the service from none of them is commensurate with earnings. The prosperity of our people enables them to use these utilities to a greater degree than the people of any other city in the world. Thus the receipts are far more in proportion to the investment than elsewhere. Our mild climate, and freedom from

snow, ice and severe weather, that exists in other places, lessens the cost of conducting and maintaining these services, and permits their operation every day of the year. Notwithstanding all of these advantages that make for an enormously larger profit from operation of public utilities in San Francisco than elsewhere, the people are not benefited. We are charged more, and get a poorer service than in any other large city.

San Francisco is the largest city in the world having a private company in control of its water supply. As usual with private "enterprise," the actual money invested was reduced to a minimum. Weak and inefficient construction was installed. When the earthquake befell the city in 1906, the pipes and plant of the company were torn asunder, wrecked and destroyed in many places. The water stored in reservoirs flowed upon the streets in waste. Fires that started in different parts of the city were unchecked. For three days the most disastrous conflagration known to history raged from one end of the city to the other. San Francisco was destroyed. The total damage to buildings and their contents has been reckoned to exceed \$500,000,000!

The rates charged by this company are from three to ten times more than those of the municipal plants of any of the American cities of equal or greater population. Our merchants lose much trade, because vessels find it cheaper to take their supply of water from other cities. The extension of the city has been prevented, because this company refuses to supply water to new districts.

Private ownership of street railways has brought more woe and sorrow, suffering and pain, discomfort, inconvenience, scandal, disgrace and shame upon the people and the city than almost any other utility. During eight years, five hundred persons have been killed by the street railways of this city. In the City of Liverpool, its municipal tramways killed but fifty persons within the same period!

Since the annihilation of the street railway unions, the United Railroads has lowered the wages of its employees and lengthened their working hours. In Great Britain, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and all of the 177 other large cities own and operate their street railways. As a result, the wages of all employees have been increased about 50 per cent, their working hours reduced 40 per cent, the fares charged passengers lowered, the number of cars increased and the service in every other respect improved.

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers of Great Britain, held at Manchester on the 10th of last month, President Littler, in giving the history of the association, stated: "To the policy of municipalization of tramways may be attributed the facts that the employees have secured a reduction in working hours, obtained better conditions of labor, an increase in wages, and that generally a more sympathetic feeling is manifested to all employees on tramways."

The total sum paid by the people of San Francisco for street railway, water, gas, electric and telephone services exceeds \$21,000,000 annually. Street railways, alone, collect \$9,500,000. The reports of the companies show that the cost of operation is but one cent, and the profit four cents, per passenger, or an annual profit of \$7,500,000! Nearly every dollar of this profit goes to eastern speculators. The telephone is controlled by the Bell Company of Boston. The gas and electric monopoly of the entire central part of the State is controlled by eastern persons—supposed to be of the Standard Oil.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House

Tailor Suits,
Coats, Skirts,
Furs and
Waists

Our Variety is greater than ever.
Our Quality as good as ever.
Our Prices are lower than ever.

MARKET STREET

NEAR JONES STREET

Germea

...FOR...

Breakfast

AT ALL GROCERS

MADE BY
SPERRY FLOUR CO.

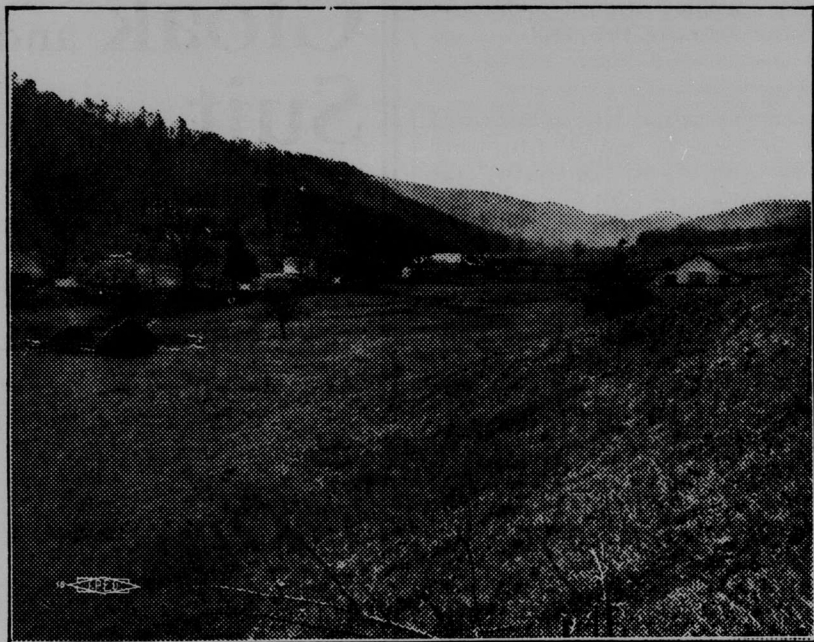
The JOHNSON-LOCKE MERCANTILE COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO SOLE AGENTS
210 CALIFORNIA ST.

A Side of the Trade Union Not Generally Known

The spirit of fraternalism has developed so in the trade union within the last few years, that it is difficult to foretell how it will be exemplified in the days to come. Magnificent homes for

and more interested in the other matters of importance to those banded together.

It is not uncommon to hear the critic speak of the selfishness of trade unionists, how they are



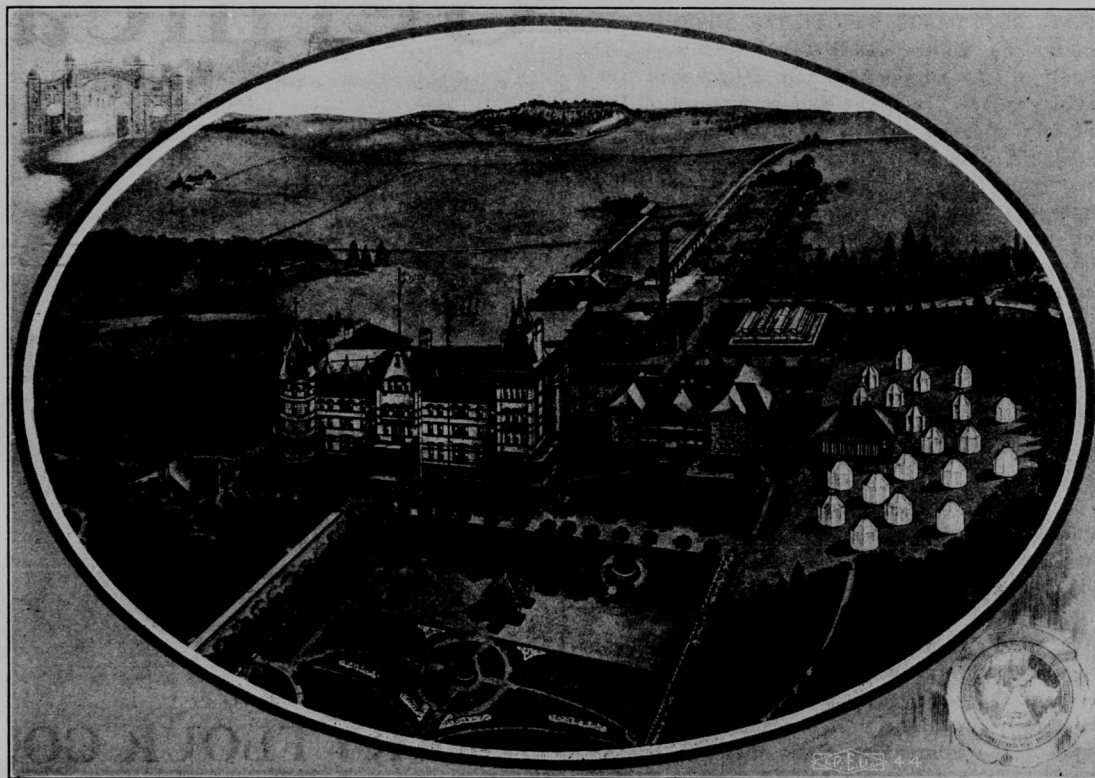
SITE OF THE PRINTING PRESSMEN'S HOME, NEAR ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

the aged and invalid are beginning to rear their heads all over the land, supported willingly by the respective crafts. Out-of-work benefits, sick allowances, death benefits and various forms of aid to those in distress are not uncommon.

There are many trades that lose a percentage of their members through the ravages of tuberculosis. The trade unions have given special attention to this disease. They insist upon im-

proved conditions that shall give men and women a better chance in the struggle of life. Leaving aside the work done in shortening hours and gaining other advantages for its members, the union, as an institution, is becoming more

concerned merely with their material wants, and so on. This is all a mistake. If the critic would analyze the reports of some of the International Unions it would be seen that millions of dollars have been spent for those in need, that several of the larger bodies of unionists are contemplating the erection of palatial homes for the sick, that old-age pensions are being installed, and that the laws of the various States had been amended so



UNION PRINTERS' HOME, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

provements in conditions that shall give men and women a better chance in the struggle of life. Leaving aside the work done in shortening hours and gaining other advantages for its members, the union, as an institution, is becoming more

that the toilers—union and non-union alike—are able to gain needed advantages.

The pictures shown give some conception of the splendid effort the union is making to ease the way for those in distress. It will not be

very long until these homes will be added to, and form part of a chain that will give delight to unionists and satisfaction to lovers of humanity. When one has had personal experience with the way some organizations provide their members with the best of care and attention—have seen that nothing short of a Pullman car is theirs when they travel, that skilled medical attention and nursing is their portion if disease is making headway, and that the aged shall be treated as tenderly as possible—then the enthusiasm that some feel at these practical exhibitions of sympathy and true fraternalism is warranted.

It frequently happens that a man or woman does not belong to any organization outside of the union. While there is a variance in the machinery available for helping those in need—some unions have prepared for such members, and others are not equipped for that sort of work—yet it may truthfully be stated that the officers and members of the organizations are always ready to do all they can to help.

If there were no other good reason—and there are many—why the trade union should be recognized for its uplifting work, its beneficial aspect is sufficient to satisfy the fair-minded man or woman.



A UNION OPTICIAN

There is no Optician's Union in San Francisco, but our Mr. Crawford is an active member of a union—S. F. Typographical No. 21. Does YOUR optician use the label on his printed matter? If not, why not?

CARROLL CRAWFORD

The Reasonable and Reliable Optician

3020 16th Street, bet. Mission and Valencia

Abrahamson's

13th & Washington Sts.

OAKLAND, CAL.

"The House of Merit"

Our establishment fairly gleams with new Fall merchandise

Suits

The prettiest materials, the newest patterns and the daintiest of styles.

Millinery

Redolent with the breath of Paris, charming with the touch of London, and perfect with a profusion of American ideas, the new millinery invites your inspection.

Shop Early and Often

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, August 30th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Transfers deposited by M. H. Childress, Local No. 462; A. Bernardelli, Local No. 310. Miss M. Angelotti admitted to full membership.

On account of the Admission Day celebration and the condition of the headquarters, the next regular meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, September 15th, at 1 o'clock p. m., instead of Thursday, the 8th. Matters of importance will be handled at this meeting, and members are requested to attend.

Mr. A. Arriola has been appointed by the board to fill the vacancy on the board of directors caused by the resignation of J. D. Hynes.

A. Zambarano, Local No. 198, musical director of the "Operatic Festival" Company, is playing a two weeks' engagement at the Orpheum Theatre.

Members who have left their names in the office of the secretary for the parades of September 5th and September 9th will please not engage themselves to leaders without first ascertaining if they have been placed.

Classification has been asked for the Eagles' Hall, Fruitvale, and the Scottish Hall, Larkin street.

Mr. Frank Borgel, eighth district officer, has been appointed by President Weber of the American Federation of Musicians to act in his behalf as the representative of the Federation in the coming Admission Day parade, which under the law of the A. F. of M. is under the supervision of the executive board.

The Federation has recently pulled off the largest parade in the history of the organization, the Knights Templar parade in Chicago, in which there were 2165 members of the American Federation of Musicians in line.

Dues and assessments for the third quarter, amounting to \$2, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary. There are two assessments of 25 cents each levied on account of the deaths of Chas. Goetting and W. H. Berger.

GENEROSITY OF CHAS. BROWN & SONS.

It is the annual custom of Chas. Brown & Sons, the Market street house outfitters, to present a cup to the organization having the largest number of men in line in the Labor Day parade. This year's trophy is mounted on a heavy black ebony pedestal, and is simple in design and at the same time beautiful in appearance. The firm is to be congratulated upon its evidence of practical sympathy with the labor movement.

WILL SPEAK BEFORE SOCIALISTS.

John O. Walsh, president of the Iron Trades Council, and others prominent in the labor movement, will speak next Sunday night, September 4th, under the auspices of the Socialist party, at Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, on the subject: "The Union Label."

The carnival at Brinemouth was a huge success. Gussie was one of the subscribing visitors, and enjoyed himself immensely, even although many of the fair revelers wore masks of fantastic and peculiar designs. One lady in particular attracted Gussie's attention. She wore a red Wellington nose and cheeks of Clarkson manufacture, but these doubtful attractions were compensated for by her sylph-like form and fairy-like movements. Gussie made the running assiduously, and, seizing a favorable chance, piloted the lady to a secluded corner. "Give me a kiss," he breathed into her ear; "go on, take off your mask and give me a kiss." "Sir!" cried the lady, indignantly, "I am not wearing a mask!"

TRADE UNIONS.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.
Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.
Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.
Enlarge society and eliminate classes.
Create rights and abolish wrongs.
Lighten toil and brighten man.
Cheer the home and fireside and make the world better.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.

Don't wait for some one else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up. Don't think it impossible; one million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

"I hear, doctor, that my friend Brown, whom you have been treating so long for liver trouble, has died of stomach trouble," said one of the physician's patients. "Don't you believe all you hear," replied the doctor. "When I treat a man for liver trouble, he dies of liver trouble."

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.

Let Us Make Your Next Pair of Glasses

Makers of Good Glasses

BUY OF THE MAKER

181 POST ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Monarch Oil Refining Co.

LUBRICATING OILS
AND ASPHALTUM

90 Clay St. San Francisco

ONLY A FOOL believes that the best overalls and mechanics' garments are made East. You can easily nail this lie by patronizing dealers who carry the well known "BOSS of the ROAD" overalls and mechanics' garments, manufactured in San Francisco by Union Labor.



They are positively the best made and will give satisfaction under any and all conditions. Your wages are paid here; why send them away?

THE VALUES WE GIVE IN

Clothing and Furnishings

HAVE BUILT FOR US THE GREATEST BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO. YOU WILL FIND HERE THE FINEST SHOWING IN THE CITY IN

Fall Suits and Overcoats at \$15 to \$40

AND YOU CAN HAVE YOUR PURCHASES CHARGED AND PAY IN AMOUNTS AND AT TIMES MOST CONVENIENT TO YOU

Brown Bros. & Co.

664-670 MARKET STREET

OPP. PALACE HOTEL

A SOCIALISTIC VIEW OF THE LABEL. By Austin Lewis.

To a Socialist, the ultimate aim is the possession by the workers of the full social product; not the possession by the individual worker of his product, because in the present condition of industry it is impossible to tell what is the individual product. It is this fact which renders Socialism not only possible, but unavoidable, for the product of associated effort must of necessity become the property of the producing association. This is predicated upon the reasonable assumption that associated men will not for very long permit themselves to be exploited. The working class must in the very nature of things arrive at the point when they will claim that which they produce, and in the realization of this claim consists the attainment of that much misinterpreted thing, Socialism.

But, as the leap to such a desirable conclusion cannot be made at one effort, a necessary preliminary is the continual improvement of the economic condition of the working class, the attainment of more and more of the social product by inroads upon that portion of the product which finds its way into the possession of the employing class. Such increase in proportion to the product is expressed in terms of the labor movement; for every diminution in the number of hours worked, and every increase in pay means, or should mean, a diminution of the portion of the product which finds its way into the hands of the employer.

It is at this point that the Socialist becomes interested in the union label as a witness that in the making of an article the union conditions have been observed, for those conditions, while by no means ideal, and in fact, only fragmentary, as concerns the real demands that should be made by labor, are the best that labor has been able to obtain at a given time. They represent the minimum under which members of a modern community can be expected, or should be expected, to produce. Thus the union label is evidence that the article marked by it is made under decent conditions, relatively speaking, and has the stamp of the approval of organized labor, the most civilizing institution of today.

Most articles which do not have the union label stamp are produced under conditions intolerable in any modern community. Women and children are frequently enslaved, and men work in their production for utterly inadequate and shameful returns. They are the products of blood and tears, and a reproach to the society in which they are made.

One does not need to be a Socialist to know this. Many persons who are not sympathetic with the claims of the Socialists, but who are nevertheless humane and averse to humiliating themselves by the possession of goods for which the working class has paid so extravagant a price, regard the union label as affording the only means by which the products fit to be possessed can be distinguished from those which are a disgrace to the purchaser. There are many people in places where one would least expect to find them who ask for goods marked with the union label, for the sake of their own consciences and their certainty that they are thereby doing the right thing for their fellows.

In this regard Socialists are most particular. It is doubtful if there are many, at least there are no thoughtful ones, who are not anxious to make sure that their purchases have received the approval of organized labor.

There is still another point which renders the union label especially interesting to the Socialist; the fact that it is a recognition that the laborer, after all, has a certain proprietary interest in his own product.

The goods are marked with the trademark or some other distinguishing sign which shows their

capitalistic origin. They are also marked with the union label sign, which discloses their labor origin. The presence of the two marks is evidence of the war between the two factors in production. The struggle between the employer and the employed is evidenced thereby. It is further shown that the laborer has so far progressed that his share in the production is recognized. He has compelled the employer to bear witness that the laborer has had part in the production of the commodity, and that the demands of the laborer have had to be granted before the commodity was produced.

This is, in fact, a tremendous gain. Formerly the capitalist said that the laborer had nothing to do with a finished commodity, that he sold his labor power and, having sold and expended it, the interest of the laborer was at an end. The introduction of the union label and its enforced adoption marked the retreat of the employer from that position. It marked the recognition on the part of the employing class that labor claimed an interest in the finished product.

The union label thus is a rung in the ladder upon which the working class is climbing to the Socialist goal, the possession of the product by the producers of the products.

GAS APPLIANCE AND STOVE FITTERS' UNION.

The Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, No. 12,432, was organized in November of 1906 with a membership of sixty-five. The present officers are: L. J. Gernhardt, president; H. E. Healy, vice-president; Nicholas J. Staud, secretary-treasurer; A. J. Andrews, guardian; trustees—C. J. Fisette, Anton Grill and A. J. Andrews; delegate to San Francisco Labor Council, Charles Sanborn. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and received its charter from the parent body on April 1, 1907.

The union is composed of mechanics engaged in the installation of stoves, ranges and gas appliances in the homes of the people of San Francisco. Prior to the time of organizing, these mechanics received a wage ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and were required to work nine, and in most cases, ten hours, with regular pay for overtime. On January 1, 1907, immediately after organizing, they were successful in bettering their conditions. They raised the wages to \$4.00 per day as a minimum, and shortened the day to eight hours, with time and a half for overtime.

The Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union is on amicable terms with the employers, and has never had a strike or lockout of any consequence. The organization has been successful in unionizing all of the principal stove and gas appliance houses.

The members appeal to the general public for their moral support, as material aid can be furnished the organization by demanding to see the union card of the stove fitter who is sent out to connect stoves or ranges or gas appliances, as the case may be. This action will prove a guarantee of efficient work, provided the workman has the emblem of membership in a trade union, and will add nothing to the cost of the work.

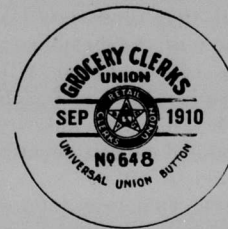
A lad was arrested on Washington street by a policeman who had seen him pick a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief. When the gentleman learned what had happened he looked sympathetically at the boy, and said to the policeman: "Officer, I ask as a favor that you let the little fellow go. I cannot forget that I began in a small way myself."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

RETAIL GROCERY CLERKS

When buying GROCERIES,
see that the clerk who waits
upon you wears this button.



Color changes monthly.

Telephone Douglas 2623

Henry B. Lister

Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public

805 PACIFIC BUILDING
Fourth and Market Streets
San Francisco

HIND, ROLPH & Co.

SHIP OWNERS

Shipping ...AND... Commission

310 California Street
San Francisco
California

JOIN THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

By Paul Scharrenberg.

The California State Federation of Labor is organized to better assist the organized workers of the State of California to promulgate the principle enunciated by the American Federation of Labor—that "the concern of one is the concern of all."

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that all affiliated unions shall be represented in the State Federation of Labor where such exists. But, apart altogether from the letter of the law, there are many excellent reasons why every local union should join the State Federation, and herewith are presented just a few of these reasons.

Organized labor must ever be on the alert in the matter of legislation, particularly at this time, when its enemies are resorting to every means to destroy the effectiveness of our unions, and are finding the means by legislation. A very serious situation confronts us as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the haters' case. Congress, just adjourned, has also gone on record by declaring emphatically that labor organizations are in a class with trusts and corporations. Hence, every union's funds may be attached by unscrupulous employers, and every union man's private property is subject to attachment and confiscation when his union's funds are exhausted.

It is, therefore necessary more than ever that members of organized labor should exert themselves to restore our unions to their lawful status, and in order to make our influence felt nationally, it will be necessary for us to secure the enactment of favorable legislation, but it is also equally vital that we should be on guard to prevent the enactment of such legislation as will still further nullify the efforts of labor bodies to promote the welfare of the workers of our country.

The locals, of course, cannot do the work separately. There must be a channel through which such efforts are shaped and directed. The State branches are organized particularly for this purpose, and serve as the sentinels of labor at the sessions of the various State Legislatures. It is self-evident that even the State Federations cannot make material progress unless supported by practically all unions of the State, and it is incumbent upon each union to do its full duty in this respect.

At present, approximately 70 per cent of the eligible unions are represented in the California State Federation of Labor. It is our aim to have the remaining 30 per cent join with us. United and federated, as we should be, in the State Federation of Labor, our power to do good would be irresistible. Employers' liability, initiative and referendum, improved child labor and compulsory educational laws, limitation of injunctions, eight hours for women, better sanitary homes and workshops, and, in fact, all other laws that may be considered necessary to promote the well-being of the wage worker and the happiness and proper education of his children, can be had by asking for them.

Deliberating and acting together, we can elect our own candidates to every political office in the gift of the State.

United as consumers, demanding the union label, every store in California will carry in stock union label products.

Let's get together. Application blanks for affiliation may be had for the asking. The affiliation fee is one dollar for each union, and the per capita tax one cent per member per month.

Any additional information desired will be cheerfully furnished upon application to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco.

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

ANGLO - CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY

N. W. COR. SIXTEENTH AND MISSION
SAN FRANCISCO

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Ign. Steinhart
S. Greenebaum
H. Fleishhacker

M. L. Gerstle
J. J. Mack
R. D. Robbins

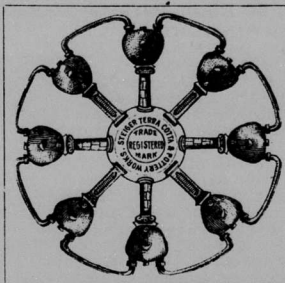
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. K. Cole
Warren R. Porter
N. J. McNamara
E. R. Lilienthal

OFFICERS

H. Fleishhacker, President
Jesse W. Lilienthal, Vice-President
W. K. Cole, Vice-President and Manager
M. P. Lilienthal, Cashier

CAPITAL \$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS 76,000.00
PAID UP 400,000.00



Factory:
South San Francisco,
San Mateo County

Yard:
18th and Division Sts.,
San Francisco

W. E. DENNISON, President. (Incorporated Nov. 28, 1898)
JAS. H. BISHOP, Secretary.
L. A. STEIGER, Manager

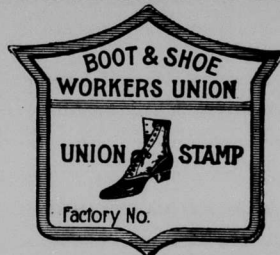
STEIGER TERRA COTTA AND POTTERY WORKS

Main Office:
729 Mills Building
Telephone Douglas 3010
San Francisco, - - Cal.

Manufacturers of
Architectural Terra
Cotta, Pressed Brick,
Sewer Pipe, Chimney
Pipe, Flue Lining, Fire
Brick, Conduit Tile,
Mantel Tile, Acid
Wares and Kindred
Clay Products.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS

Brehm's Cafe

ADAM BREHM, Prop.

N. W. Cor. Mission and Fifteenth Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Finest Stock of Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

On Draught: IMPORTED ALT PILSENER
MÜNCHENER LÖWENBRÄU, BAVARIA.
AND GAMBRINUS, PORTLAND, ORE.

Excellent Merchants' Lunch
11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Mechanics' Tools

OUR LINE OF MECHANICS' TOOLS IS
UNEXCELLED IN THE CITY

for

CARPENTERS LINEMEN
GAS FITTERS MACHINISTS
PAPERHANGERS MASONS, Etc.

HIGH-GRADE TOOLS WHICH ARE FULLY
WARRANTED

Chas. Brown & Sons
871-873 Market Street

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET
266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
*Monotype Machines.
*Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 82 First.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Meccready, 557 Clay.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
(176) *California Press, 50 Main.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(5) Colma Record, Colma, Cal.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, 340 Ninth.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(32) Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Stevenson and Ecker.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
(20) Hancock Bros., 263 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) *Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
(227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(216) Matthews, E. L., 2349 Market.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neil Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
(149) North Beach Record, 535 Montgomery Ave.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., 555-561 Folsom.

- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(15) Simplex System Co., 136 Pine.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stern, M. L., 527 Commercial.
(49) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(10) *Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(38) West Coast Publishing Co., 30 Sharon.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Edward & Co., 215 Leidesdorff.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(175) Marnell, William & Co., 77 Fourth.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 523-531 Clay.
(78) Meyerfield, Gabriel & Co., 309 Battery.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., 555-561 Folsom.
(47) Slater, John A., 147-151 Minna.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(10) Sunset Publishing Co., 313 Battery.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 571 Mission.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Art and Engraving Co., 343 Front.
(30) Sunset Publishing House, 313 Battery.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, 313 Battery.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

THE SORENSEN CO. GIVES A CUP.

Among the recognized business houses of San Francisco ever friendly to labor is the Sorensen Co. For years the firm has donated to the Labor Day festivities. Next Monday will be no exception to the rule. One fortunate union will win a memento of the occasion that will be treasured through the years to come.

"A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it."—Shakespeare.



ALWAYS
DEMAND THE LABEL
ON YOUR PRINTING

HUNDREDS of thousands of dollars are spent annually by the International Typographical Union and other printing trades organizations in advertising the Allied Printing Trades Union Label throughout the United States and Canada. The label which appears at the top and bottom of this advertisement has become one of the most valuable



assets of the unions of the printing trades crafts. Its use is becoming more general with each passing year, as its significance on printed matter becomes universally understood. To the organized mechanic it means that the work was done in a "fair" office, by a fellow unionist working eight hours and for union wages. To the merchant it bespeaks the friendship of all trade unionists and their sympathizers, who are not slow to appreciate open espousal of the cause for which all unions strive. The label on printed matter costs the customer nothing, and by demanding it he aids the printing trades unions in the good work they are doing. And this good work does not stop at securing "wages and hours" for the active and able-bodied members. There are other and equally important features; as, for instance, the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs (which has been established and maintained by the International Typographical Union at a cost of more than a million dollars), and the Pension Fund of the same organization for the care of aged and incapacitated members who for any reason do not enter the Home. The betterments accruing to the Allied Printing Trades Unions have not been theirs alone, for the workers of every craft have shared indirectly. Insist that the tradesmen with whom you spend your money place the union label on their printing. Remember that by patronizing users of non-label printing you encourage the "open shop" and the employment of non-union labor. Buy only union-made goods when possible to obtain them, and purchase only from those who use the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on their printing. San Francisco Typographical Union has an active Label Committee, the members of which are tireless in their efforts to promote the use of the label. This committee has been remarkably successful in the past, is ever seeking "new business," and will be glad to hear of any obstinate cases of refusal to use the label. Address "Label Committee, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market Sts."



DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Keanry and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 2d Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

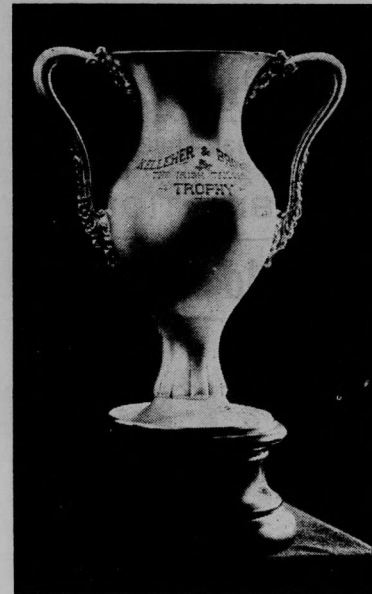
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

A FIRM THAT ALWAYS BOOSTS.

Kelleher & Browne are never backward in showing their appreciation of the support of union men. They also lead in advocating home



industry. It is appropriate, therefore, to chronicle the firm's action in donating this beautiful cup to the union making the best showing in the Labor Day parade.

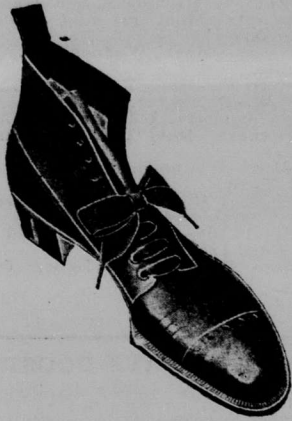
ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum program for next week indicates one of the best entertainments ever given in vaudeville. George Auger and his company will appear in "Jack the Giant Killer," a playlet founded on the fable of that name. Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown will present a series of characteristic dances. The Jack Artois Duo are a couple of gymnasts who, in the guise of clowns, intermingle laughter with exceedingly clever feats on the horizontal bars. The Bison City Four, consisting of Vic Milo, first tenor; Frank Girard, second tenor; George Hughes, baritone, and Ed Roscoe, basso, has long been recognized as one of the best singing quartettes in vaudeville. Next week will be the last of McKay and Cantwell, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Connelly in "Sweethearts," The Kraggs Trio, and The Top O' Th' World Dancers and the Original "Collie Ballet" in "Kris Kringle's Dream."

Private family has neatly furnished sunny front room for one or two gentlemen; bath and phone; central location—58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth; rent reasonable. ***

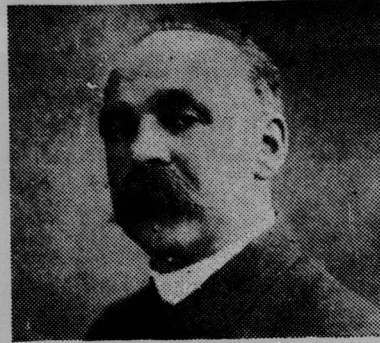
"Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright."—
"Poor Richard."

WHEN YOU WALK IN THE LABOR DAY PARADE "WALK IN SAN FRANCISCO MADE SHOES"



"Help
Home
Industry"

HERE IS A CHANCE TO HELP YOUR
FELLOW UNIONISTS



B. KATSCHINSKI

The Man Who is Endeavoring to
Make San Francisco a Great
Manufacturing Center.

"Keep the
Money
at
Home"



HELP YOUR CAUSE BY HELPING
THOSE THAT HELP YOU

Here is a chance to help promote HOME INDUSTRY—a chance to give employment to hundreds of your fellow UNIONISTS—and a good starter to make San Francisco the MANUFACTURING CENTER it should be. Not only that, but you will find that SAN FRANCISCO MADE SHOES—quality considered—are the cheapest in the end. They WEAR BETTER, LOOK BETTER and FIT BETTER than shoes made elsewhere. WHY—Because the best shoemakers in the country are employed in our Local Factories—Factories that employ only UNION HELP—Factories that use only the BEST OF LEATHERS—A COMBINATION THAT ASSURES SHOES OF ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION.

We Would be Pleased to Show You Our Styles of "Home-Made Shoes at \$3⁵⁰ & \$4 All Leathers Union-Stamped

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE Co.

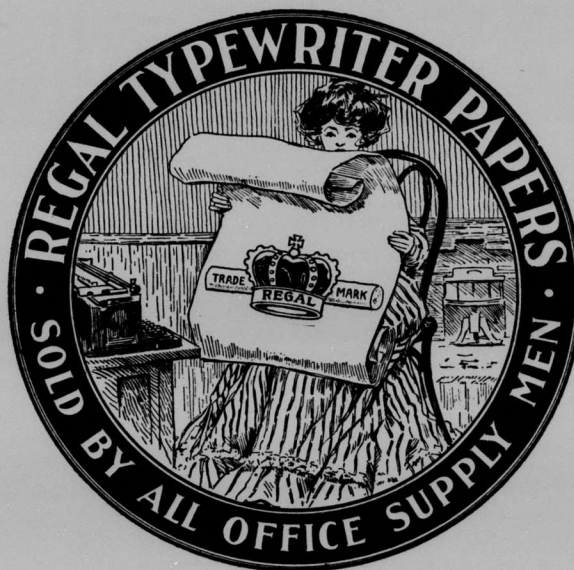
"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPP. STOCKTON, COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Mr. Business Man

Your office stationery reflects your own individuality. Why then use dowdy stationery? Do you want your trade to secure a false impression of your worth or your merchandise? Look like success and you will be successful. To be successful insist on using

The
**REGAL TYPEWRITER
PAPERS**



They represent the most comprehensive line sold. Every want can be supplied. Ask your office supply or typewriter man about them.

If any particular number suits your fancy, and you want all your stationery printed on it, just refer it to your printer—he can obtain it for you.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY Savings (The German Bank) Commercial

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,555,093 05
Deposits June 30, 1910	\$40,384,727 21
Total Assets	\$43,108,907 82

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President and Manager, George Tourny; Third Vice-President, J. W. Van Bergen; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Hermann; Secretary, A. H. Muller; Assistant Secretaries, G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

Rich, mellow, perfectly aged in wood
and very delicately flavored

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon



ATTENTION!

Your Cause — The Union Label

Our Cause — Boss of the Road Overalls

Our Joint Cause — Home Industry

Demand of your dealer
Union Made Boss of the
Road Overalls and Me-
chanics' Garments.

They are made in San Francisco

BOSS OF THE ROAD

OVERALLS
DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustadter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

"Other Things
Being Equal,
Give Home Industry
The Preference."

CABLE ADDRESS ULCO



ABC CODE 5TH EDITION
PACIFIC COAST LUMBERMAN'S
TEL. CODE
WESTERN UNION TEL. CODE
AMERICAN LUMBERMAN
TELECODE

Union Lumber Co.

CROCKER BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

Redwood
and Pine
Lumber



Railroad Ties,
Telegraph Poles,
Sawn Grape Stakes
Shingles, Etc., Etc.

Why Not Read

The Daily News?

It's the Brightest, Snappiest,
Real NEWS Paper in Town



IT HAS ALL THE NEWS
that's fit to print and is
the only real Independent
paper here, too. Have you
noticed that?

And of course you know that it is
the FRIEND of LABOR, in fact,
it is the only Workingman's daily
paper in San Francisco.

Order it by phone or postal, 25c. a
month, 1 cent on the street.

The Daily News, 340 9th St.

Phone Market 400

"Glove" and "Para" Rubber Boots and Shoes
Mackintoshes, Cravenettes, Fire Department Goods, etc.
Rubber Clothing, Oil Clothing

Pacific Coast Rubber Company

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.
NEW YORK

Rainbow Sheet Packing	Peerless Perfected Hose
Peerless Spiral Packing	Peerless Rubber Belting
Honest John Packing	Eclipse Gasket Packing

DANIELS P. P. P. PACKING HOYTS LEATHER BELTING
MORSE DIVING OUTFITS

416-418 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO